VOL. XIX.-NO. 18.

was held at the Revere House, Boston, on Friday evening. The idea of the club is to admit the utmost freedom of expression of wiews, so that all shades of political and social questions are ventilated thereat. Col. N. A. Plympton presided. Amens the guests, which numbered over 200, were included many productions of details in the State of the control of the cluded many men of distinction in the State and nation, including, besides Gep. Butler,

Commissioner Merrill, Speaker Barrett, Corporal Tanner, Hon. J. C. Lincoln and Rev. A. A. Ellsworth. The speeches of Senator Pfeffer and Gen. Butler were of especial interest, and they

Levi Woodbury, Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil, Hon. F. T. Greenhalge of Lowell, Insurance

VOICE FROM OUT THE WEST.

Senator Peffer Recites the Creed of Alliance Beliefs.

The Alliance senator from Kansas was warmly received, and his earnest remarks were listened to with eager attention. He spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN-I assure you that this cordial greeting is most welcome, and for several reasons, but first of all, because you ask me to bring to you tidings from my home.



WILLIAM A. PEFFER.

"We are a long distance apart, as miles to, and we are a long distance apart as solidities go. But the men of New England ent forth a ruddy yeomanry, and we have anne of the blood of New England on the

"We are not repudiators.
"If our creditors will only be patient with us, we expect to pay every dollar of debt we

In that respect from some of your own people who are represented by large interests there.

"Let me call your attention to an extended railroad system, which originated in Kansas, at what was then a small town on the frontier known as Atchison—the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, one of the children of Kansas and Massachusetts; a system that every Kansas man and woman for a long time was exceedingly proud of, and we would like to be now, and perhaps will be, after our second marriage. "The Sante Fe railway always treated us kindly and we treated it kindly.

"But even so well managed a system as that, and with such a manager as Mr. Strong, who, when he talked to us, always touched tender-chords among the people—even that system a little while ago discovered that it was

Embarrassed Beyond Redemption,

Embarrassed Beyond Redemption,

and it asked just what we are now askingto scale down its debt in the way of interest, "Its bonds bearing 6 and and 7 per cent. were scaled and put upon the market at 4 per cent., and it lived.

"Are we to be blamed for asking a scaling of our interest? our interest?
"The Santa Fe Railway Company was

"The Santa Fe Railway Company was paying 6 and 7 per cent.; we poor fellows are paying to you men of New England and New York year by year, out of our sweat and blood, 10 per cent., 40 per cent. and as high as 75 per cent.

"Ay, men of Boston and men of Kansas have told me: 'We are paying as high as 100 per cent. for our money.'

"Well, we are getting tired of it. That is what this rebellion means.

"Supt. Porter of the census bureau, has just issued a bulletin, giving statistics of mortgage indebtedeness in most of the States, which shows that our farmers are paying from 10 to 40 per cent. for money.

"Your fellow-citizen. Mr. Atkinson, says that the average rate of increase of labor. agriculture and manufacture included, is about 3 per cent. annually."

that the average rate of increase of labor.

agriculture and manufacture included, is about 3 per cent. annually.

"We are making money at the rate of 3 per cent. and yet have to pay it out at from 10 to 40 per cent.

"Our farmers are not neglecting their business. We are simply overwhelmed with debt. But we are no worse in Kansas than in Nebraska, than in lowa in the Dakotas, in Minnesota: ay. extend your view over the entire country. Mr. President. even your own old Massachusetts—and I never speak the name but what my heart swells out, when I go back to the memories of what came upon Massachusetts soil, where the best civilization on earth was planted and where the republic was born—old Massachusetts, God bless her.

"The census bulletins show that in the hill towns of grand old Massachusetts there are not as many farmers living now as there were 100 years age.

"The farmers of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, all are having hard times.

"We are

ing hard times.

No Worse in Kansas

No Worse States.

"Now we want a new deal, and we are going to have it.
"We will do more than talk.
"Our people are in earnest. They are feeling the pressure, and they have determined that they will take their own business into their own hands.

The women are as carnest in this matter as the men are and more so because it.

as the men are, and more so, because it touches the home.
"One thousand eight hundred and eightynine was perhaps the best crop year that Kansas ever had. The value of our farm crops, all told, was \$104,000,000. Add to that our live stock and other products, and our total for the year amounts to our total for the year amounts to \$137,000,000. That makes no allowance

our total for the year amounts to \$187,000,000. That makes no allowance for the supply of the farm or of the family. The farmer must have feed for his stock, then he must have seed wheat. Then allow him \$1 a day to keep his family of five, or 20 cents per day—it costs us 40 cents a day to keep our convicts in the penitentiary—that makes \$365 a year. Then allow him \$100 to pay the farm expenses, then put in \$6,000,000 taxes and \$13,000,000, and you will find it costs more than all that the farms brought in.

"Averaging the products among the 200,000 farms of the State, it gives \$670 gross income. Figure the expenses as above, and you find that the outgo is greater by some \$10 or \$15 than the income.

"So you see that we are gaining in the Western country just as the boy gained when he went to school, who, being criticized about his tardiness, said that when he took ore step forward he slipped two steps backward. Then he was asked, 'How did you get there at all at that rate?' 'Why,' he said. I faced the other way.

"That is what we want of you men of the

"It begins among the farmers, not among the lawyers. It begins among the toilers, not among the bankers and money

toilers, not among the bankers and money changers.

"It begins among the men who do the work, the men whose sweat is crystallized into gold, and who are then treated as a foot ball,

"That is where this movement begins.

"Hence it was that when our Legislature came together last winter, and there were 93 Alliance men there, every one of them voted for the man that is talking to you now. United States Senator Pfeffer of Kansas, ex-Govs. Banks and Brackett, Hon. Charles

93 Alliance men there, every one of them voted for the man that is talking to you now.

"The Alliance political movement is not the Alliance at all.

"The Alliance is at the bottom of it, but there is no Alliance party.

"We organized an independent movement in Kansas. It was proposed by the farmers belonging to the Alliance.

"We are not Democrats, and in this new movement we are not Republicans.

"I think it is altogether likely that before two years there will be a new independent political movement in this country, called probably the National party.

"Because we believe in the government having control of all public functions. The government now controls the post offices; it does a dozen other things for the people.

"We believe in the government controlling the transportation of the country.

"We believe in the government controlling the issue of money.

"We believe in money getting to the people without being freighted with interest rates that they cannot afford to pay.

"So that, believing in the exercise of these national functions, I am inclined to think that when the time comes for the birth of the new child and its baptism, it will be named the National party.

"Now, if you will pardon me, after thanking you for your courtesy and for the intense interest you have manifested in my remarks, I will not detain you longer, but will wish the health of my good friend, the general."

"We went there to stay; we did stay, and

"We went there to stay; we did stay, and the result was that from that hour the backbone of the rebellion was broken. "Your festivities have called back those feelings, and they quite unman me; and while I may not for the moment control them, yet I have another duty to perform to this club at this time.

"You remember a year ago I discussed this question with you that our guest has just discussed in another branch.
"I told you what was in store, what was

t appeared to me inevitable. I did no

"I now come to the other question: What uses this condition? What is the remedy

r it?
"The farmers as a class have received ore from this country than any other ass, and if you reflect you will see it. We to only gave them, every one of them, a rm substantially, but we spent millions and mullions are mullions are mullions. arm to carry to market his products.
"More at this point was done in behalf of the farmers of this country than in behalf

nything else. "Now what was the result?

"What was the cause of that result?

"The result was that we could keep none of the boys up in New Hampshire tilling a arm. They wanted to go West, where they sould have a farm given them.

"Our farms were deserted. We could not compete with the West on those cheap ands. Our lands cost \$50 or \$100 an acre. The best lands in the world could be found in the West for \$1.25 an acre. That ended our farmers, nothing more nor less.

"Not high interest, nothing but competition.

We Could Not Compete. "What was the consequence to the far-

"It was that there was an immense rush into the business of farming, so that we raised of all the staples of farming but one a great deal more than we could use in this country, and had to go abroad to find a home market, and when we had to do that we had to sell at the price of the market abroad, until it became so that the price of wheat is determined in Liverpool, the wheat of the American farmer; the price of cattle is determined in Liverpool, the price of coattle is determined in Liverpool, the role of hogs is determined in Europe, and, therefore, the farming class is contending with the foreign pauper labor of Europe and Asia upon their own soil.

"Our farmers have got to raise wheat a little cheaper than it can be raised in British India, where labor is worth eight cents a day, so that they can sell it a little cheaper than India wheat can be sold at Liverpool, or else we cannot sell it.

"Wool is the only one of the things that we do not raise too much of, and the reason of that is that we cannot, of the various kinds that are wanted, and therefore we are in competition with all the world—our farmers are.

"We have about got rid of all our public lands that are fit for cultivation.

"There won't be any more to be taken up in this way of which I have toid you; and when we get there then this thing stops, and the price of land goes up and the farmer stays at home, and then one thing being controlled, which I hope will be controlled, can be controlled and ought to be controlled, if they can get their wheat to market at a fair price—I only use wheat as an example—if they can get their product to the market at a fair price, then they can directly be able to compete against those abroad, because then they can supply the nto the business of farming, so that we

to the market at a fair price, then they can directly be able to compete against those abroad, because then they can supply the home market here.

"Then our boys will come back and begin to work here in the mills, and when everyone comes back there will be one producer less and one consumer more in the country, and the thing will equalize itself and we shall depend on a home market.

"Go down here and they will tell you that it costs less to send beef to Liverpool and deliver it there from Chicago, than it costs to send beef to Faneuil Hall market and deliver it there on the same line of railroad.

"Now before any editor undertakes to contradict that won't he go and make an inquiry." The page of the same that the contradict that won't he go and make an inquiry.

"The reason why I could tell you at once.
"Your English steamer comes over here with an empty hold and must have something to carry back. By taking a large cargo at once it can afford to pay something to get it and to carry it back again, whereas the rates for bringing it here are higher; precisely as I can get and you can get at Boston a barrel of flour quite a number of cents cheaper than you can get it at Lowell,

FARMING EAST AND WEST

Gen. Butler Tells How Protection Helps the Farmer.

Senator Pfeffer Gives the Aims of the Farmers Alliance.

Two Important Speeches Delivered at the Butler Club Banquet, May 1.

The annual dinner of the Butler Club, an organization of friends of Gen. B. F. Butler, was held at the Revere House, Boston, on Friday evening. The idea of the Club is to admit the utmost freedom of expression of Earmers and more and the largest per care some people who are wilfully begins among the farmers, not among admit the utmost freedom of expression of Friends of Gen. B. F. Butler, was held at the Revere House, Boston, on Friday evening. The idea of the Club is to admit the utmost freedom of expression of the damt the utmost freedom of expression the lawyers. It begins among the farmers, not among the farmers, and that same barrel of flour passes directly through Lowell.

"That is so everywhere. That is the armors of Alliance, the Republican party, the people's party, the people's party, the people's party, the people's party, the pread the Chert frouble with the farmers of the West? Why do the farmers and bring them up to the high the farmers of the West? Why do the farmers of the West? Why do the farmers and bring them up to the high the farmers and bring them up to the high the farmers and bring them up to the high the farmers and bring them up to the high the farmers and bring them up to the high the three farms, and that makes a great demand for mortgages, and they always, as I have told you, have this thing in view that it for mortgages, and they always, as I have told you, have this th

what?

Great expenditures for the purpose of bringing water from the bowels of the earth to irrigate the land and make more land; and we are to pay for the irrigation, our share of it.

"I am willing to do that if they will not may all with our dealing in our manu-

quarrel with our dealing in our manufactures, by which we can make the money pay for it.
"It is all aquestion of protection, after all. The Farmers Complain. And I saw my friend was a little inclined o complain, that they could not make their

tools as they used to do. Why, I think he is a little mistaken about that. I think a man, if he will go to work with his hoe, can earn three hoes while he



or that.

"What was the effect of that? The tariff was so high that within 12 years there were 13,000 looms weaving bunting in the United States, and the bunting now has come down so that the very best that can be made on earth may be got for \$18 a piece, instead of \$30 and \$35.

\$30 and \$35.

"And so it is with every article.
"I hear some people say, why, the tariff is always an addition on the price.
"The last I knew about cotton cloth (for I am not a cotton cloth weaver, and somebody will correct me if I am wrong) the tariff was five cents a yard on calico cottons, print cloths as they are called; and I can buy all the print cloths in this country for three and three quarter cents, as you all know."

know."
A voice—"Three cents, three cents, general."
Gen. Butler—"Pardon me, I want to have the weavers have a fair show. (Laughter.)
"The fact is that our manufactures, our industries, our inventions, our business, is so great that we

Must Find Foreign Outlets. and when we find foreign outlets, as in the case of the farmers, we have got to go into competition with foreign labor without the rouble of bringing it here.

"We complain very much because people bring foreign labor here, but by overproduction we send our goods across the sea to compete with foreign labor on its own ground, and save the expense of importing the labor."

"Now, I am no politician."
A voice—"Gen. Butler, that won't go."
"I used to be. I am past all that now. I
do not know which is the best or which is

do not know which is the best or which is the worst.

"I am past all that. I say, and I am looking simply to the good of this country, and how we are to get out of this trouble, and we shall not get out of this trouble by making money any cheaper.

"As long as the people of the West can make money by trading they will pay a great deal more than the regular rate of interest, as they do now.

"I am willing to have silver money, I am willing to have gold money. I think the greenback is the best money.

"I never yet have been able to discover the wisdom of the policy of digging it out of one hole and putting it in another hole, and then watching it to redeem the currency with.

TRAVELS IN ROYAL STYLE.

President on His Trip.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- From the comments which reach Washington from the West, partly through the newspapers and the President's trip may in some respects cially so in Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and the other States where the Farmers' Alliance is strong.

The luxury of the presidential train and

the expenses of the trip have been published at length in the papers of those lished at length in the papers of those States and the people are asking who is paying for all this. The Republican papers are very outspoken in their comments. Nothing is quite so antagonistic to the Western farmer as a great railroad corporation, and the idea that the President should be under favors to the railroad for his transportation, and that he should practically be their guest while he is away, is not at all pleasing to them.

The Wisconsin papers are especially frank in this regard, and they do not hesitate to say that the President should accept no favors of this kind, and they have a good deal to say about the extravagant and aimost royal way in which the President considers it necessary to travel. Mr. Harrison may have to explain all this, perhaps, a little later.

When Jefferson returned from his tra-umphal engagement in London, a number New York swells, says the Chicago News. determined to honor the actor who had nade so great a stir in England. Accordingly a splendid dinner was given to Jefferingly a splendid dinner was given to Jefferson, and all the conspicuous representatives of Gotham swelldom were there. It befell that on the very morning of the day when this great banquet was served, Jefferson's son, Tom, married a very pretty and estimable girl who had been a member of one of the spectacular ballets. So, during the banquet, one of the guests (a very swell personage), referred to a newspaper item in which Tom's prospective wedding was mentioned.

"Yes, it is true." said Mr. Jefferson, "Tom as married today."
"But it is not true, I suppose, that he arried a ballet girl?" inquired the aristomarried a ballet girl?" inquired the aristo-cratic person.
"Yes, it is true," answered Mr. Jefferson, laconically.
"Ah. I did not suppose you would allow your son to marry a ballet girl," said the "Ah. I did not suppose you would allow your son to marry a ballet girl," said the other.

"And why not?" asked Mr. Jefferson.
"His mother was a ballet girl!"

The aristocratic party lapsed into a yociferous silence at once."

WASHINGTON, May 2.-In no city of the up for United States will you find so many ener-retic old young men as in Washington. a big sh here like the flowers that bloom in the my sy sh here like the flowers that bloom
pring, and in most all of them the
pring, and in most all of them the
plossoms of their old age are more beautiful
mortific
diet by and more fragrant than were those of their

ife than that of Dr. Scott, the President's his wo ather-in-law, who, at 91, has full possestion of his mental faculties and who takes his walks with all the enthusiasm and vigor of a young man of 30? Take Senator Mor-rill, who, over fourscore, is one of the hard working members of Congress, and who, ong after he had passed his three-score and McArthu

working members of Congress, and who, long after he had passed his three-score and ten, found time to write a book riduculing the vanities of his fellows.

Senator Payne has reached four score, Senator Evarts passed his 70th mile post several years ago, and there are a score and more of our great men who are leading active lives between 70 and 80.

It is now nearly a year since I began to collect opinions from these men as to longevity, and how young men, by following a certain course, might reach a profitable and a happy old age. I have interviewed them as to their habits; as to their use or abuse of intoxicants, as to whether they ate or drank to excess and as to the thousand and one other things which go towards the destruction or preservation of life. I find that each man has his own theories and that their views are as wide apart as the poles.

Senator Henry B. Payne.

One of the oldest young men in public

"You were speaking of bathing, Justice McArthur. What kind of bathing do you mean!"

"I am a great believer in hot air bath, "replied the justice, "and I keep myself in good condition by one of these every week. I think the Turkish baths are good, but my favorite bath is the alcohol hot air bath, which I take regularly when I am at home.

"When I am are at believer in hot air bath, "teplied the justice, "and I keep myself in good condition by one of these every week. I think the Turkish baths are good, but my favorite bath is the alcohol hot air bath, "When I am away I take the hot water bath, making the water red hot and soaking myself in it until the perspiration flows freely out of every pore of my skin. I don't believe in the use of much soap in bathing.

"These pores relieve every part of the body, the water red hot and soaking myself in it until the perspiration flows freely out of every pore of my skin. I don't believe in the use of much soap in bathing.

"The law are at believe in these every week.

It is now nearly a year since I began to collect bath, when I am at home.

"When I am are at beli

the new child and its haptam, it will be named the National Darky.

In the new child and its haptam, it will be named the National Darky.

In the new child and its haptam, it will be named the National Darky.

In the National Darky.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The Hero of New Orieans Proclaims Political Truths,

After Senator Pfeffer had retired, Co. Pympton said.

Political Truths,

After Senator Pfeffer had retired, Co. Pympton said.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

OEN. BUTLER TODAY.

Will, Jused to see them when I was in this hall tonight who, during the past two weeks, has not had, as Mrr. Parington described in A follow feeling in her besons in eligible for the process of th

well as in eating and drinking. I believe many men are killed by overwork and worry. Sam Randall died from overwork. He had a splendid physique, but he broke it down in working on a tariff bill and by laboring here all summer.

"I don't believe that activity hurts any one, but overwork does. Then I don't let things worry me. I like life, and believe that it is worth the living. I keep myself young by having young men about me, and keeping in the swim. I don't know about Adam, but I have little faith in the story of Methuselah and the other scriptural characters who are supposed to have lived 10 times as long as men live now. There is no reason why they should have done so, and the statement is hardly probable."

"What advice, Senator Payne, would you give a young man who wishes to reach four-score?

"I hardly know," said the senator. "I would urge him to be temperate, to study himself, eat what agrees with him and refrain from that which disagrees, take life as easy as possible and not worry or overwork."

work.
"I would advise him to take regular exercise and to keep his eyes on the bright rather than on the dark side of things. The restraining of his appetites and the temperate use of all of his faculties will enable him to live longer, though life is after all largely a matter of constitution."

Statesman Who Wants to Marry. Ex-Senator Thomas L. Clingman is about two years younger than Senator Payne. He is as bright as a dollar and active as a young atyr. He has not been in public life much nce the close of the war, but he was one of

is as bright as a dollar and active as a young satyr. He has not been in public life much since the close of the war, but he was one of the most noted of our statesmen in the days of Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan, and he had one of the famous duels of history with William L. Yancey of Alabama on account of a speech which he made concerning Henry Clay.

He was a member of Congress, of the United States Senate, a governor of North Carolina and a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He is a delightful conversationalist, and he considers himself still in his prime. Said he:

"I will be 73 years old in a few weeks, and I am in perfect mental and physical health. I walk about three miles every day, and think I have been growing younger during the last three years. I find that my nails grow faster and tougher, and the growth of my hair has increased.

"I think that the improvement of my health since 1885 has been largely due to the use of an extract of tobacco which I have invented, which stimulates the perspiratory and other organs and opens up the whole system. I am a bachelor, but I have wanted to get married all my life and first fell in love at five. I have wanted to marry since then, and I want to marry now more than ever, but I can't afford it.

"As to my habits, I have been temperate all my life. I do not eat more than half the amount of the ordinary man, and I did not drink a drop of spirits until I was 48. At this time I tried a mint julep and thought it thelped me, and since then I have taken some spirits just before my meals or some wine with my meals.

"As to my meals I eat breakfast at 8 o'clock and confine myself to a big cup of coffee, a piece of meat and some stale bread. I am a great bread cater, but I do not like underdone biscuits, and when we have warm biscuits at my boarding-house I send them back and have them recooked. The word biscuit means, you know, cooked twice. I am fond of cakes for breakfast, and my breakfast for years, at Willard's Hotel, consisted of buckwhea

an active and hard-working life, and now, at 77, he does not look as old as many a man of 60. He is tall, erect and fine-looking. There are but few wrinkles in his handsome, tace, and his hair, though gray, is thick and silky.

He has a wonderfully clear complexion and his blue eyes are bright and full of life. He is a fine talker, a good liver and he enjoys society as much as when he was 20 years younger. I met him at Saratoga and asked him his recepe for longevity.

"I am." said he, "naturally of a strong constitution, and I attribute my almost perfect physical and mental condition largely to a very good set of digestive organs. I can eat anything, and drink anything, and am one of the few men of whom it may be said that they do not know that they have a stomach. I have been so throughout my life, and I attribute my continuing in this condition in that such excesses as I have committed in the past, I have always made up for by rest and bathing.

"If I am up late at night I take pains to sleep late the next morning, and if I am at a big dinner I see that my pores are thoroughly open the next day, so that any deleterious matters that I may have taken into my system may pass away.

"I don't believe in asceticism nor in the mortification of the flesh by rigid rules of diet by limiting the appetite and by denying one's self that good may come. I believe that man should take as much pleasure out of life as he can consistently with his work as he goes along.

"The desire for enjoyment is natural, and it should be accurated.

fe as ne can consider the goes along.

e for enjoyment is natural, and e gratified as much as hunger. The very fact that it exists is an at nature intended it to be grataged as a severy man must be a , of course, every man must be a bimself in such matters, and that is one may not suit another." re speaking of bathing, Justice What kind of bathing do you

I believe in work and not worry, and nk that any young man who will use exterior of common sense in his life, y it as much as he can, treat himself as yould a good machine and conform to tre and nature's laws, has a good chance

many days. The two oldest men in Congress are Gen. andever of California and Gen. N. P. nks of Massachusetts. Both are several ears past their three score and ten. Both e perfectly erect, and both possess the thest degree of physical and mental vigor. oth have led lives of hardship. Both have rved in the war, and both, starting out s poor boys, have made themselves famous.

poor boys, have made themselves famous.
en. Vandever is, I judge, 6 feet high,
e was born in Maryland in 1817, was a
igadier-general in the Union army and
as a member of Congress when James
nehanan was president of the United States.
ow, at 73, he is again in Congress, and as
shatted with him today about the secrets
longevity, he walked with a step more
ringing than mine, and his only sign of
fee was in the white strands of his sandy
sard. Said he:
"I cannot say that my vigor at three
ore and ten is due to any fixed habits of
et or exercise. I have been a hard worker
I my life and I have been ordinarily temgrate. I am rather careful as to my
ting and I lead a regular life. I
arried at 30 and I believe that
arriage conduces to length of
ears. You ask me what advice I would
we to young men who wish to live long,
can only say that they should be tempere in eating, drinking and work; that they
should be content to take the days as they
me and not worry about the future. I
dileve that exercise in the open air is good,
ad I think every young man ought to get
arried."

Gen. Banks is the straightest man in Washington. He is about 75 and he has led a life full of hardships. He worked in a cotton factory when he was a boy, went on the lecture platform before he was of age and was in Congress over half a century ago. He was elected speaker in one of the mos noted speakership contests of our history, and he was one of the roughest fighters and

nd he was one of the roughest highers and
f the most vigorous workers among the
Juing generals of the late war.

During the war he was in constant exosure, but he came out of it comparatively a
trong man and went again into Congress.

Ite has been in Congress a number of times
ince then, and you will now find no more
leasant companion nor philosophic statesman than he.

He attributes his good health largely to a
noderate care of himself and to a good conrate care of himself and to a good con-non. He believes that the mind has a influence on the body, thinks that age is conducive to longevity and sees ason why he should not live in good.

th for years to come.
FRANK G. CARPENTER. A WONDERFUL EXHIBIT.

Big Tree Which Will Be Seen at Chicago.

Very Few Strikes of Importance, but a General Restlessness Shown.

Rioting and Bloodshed in Italy and France-Other Notes.

The 1st of May had been generally fixed upon for a concerted labor movement in this country and abroad in the direction of agitating for fewer hours and more wages. The result here and abroad is a disappoint ment to those who based their hopes of suc-cess on a general insurrection of labor.

and 6000 railroad miners in the Pittsburg district went out on strike today. Their old scale expired yesterday, and they went out pending an adjustment of wages, their strike having nothing to do with the eight-hour question.

indicate a general strike among the carpenters, stone masons and bricklayers.

Milwaukke, Wis.. May 1.—The building business has been demoralized for a month in anticipation of a strike, and today will make little change in the situation. In some of the trades the disputes over hours and wages has almost been lost sight of in the other dispute about working on buildings with non-union men of other trades. The plumbers, after obtaining the adoption of the eight-hour system, are locked out because of the building league rule that for bids them to work with non-union men of other trades. The carpenters have been drawn into the difficulty by the operation of the same rule, and so have many of the painters. indicate a general strike among the carpen-

PITTSTON, Penn., May 1.—The various mines and collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company are in operation today. At least 6000 miners and laborers are at work. No demand has as yet been made for less hours or higher wages

only union men to be employed, and no coke to be sold to Frick.

Reports up to noon from various points in Colorada, New Mexico and Wyoming indicate that the strike will be of but little importance in these districts.

The miners employed in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va., to the number of 1000, quit work on account of the operators' failure to sign the scale. It is not expected that the strike will be of long duration.

A special from Nelsonville, O., one of the principal points in the Hocking coal regions, says: The miners are all idle, but in an interview with a number of the leading miners it is stated that this does not mean strike, as May 1 is Labor day. The opinion of the majority of miners interviewed is that there will be no strike in the Hocking valley and Straitsville districts.

The housesmiths of New York made a demand for a reduction in their hours of labor to eight hours a day. Eight firms gave in to the men. Their men went to work under the new state of affairs. The remaining firms refused to give in to their employes, and the result was that about 2500 men went out on strike. This will seriously interfere with the erection of new buildings, many of which are being put up in the city at present.

The men say they will stay out till the law is upheld and their demands granted. The operators say the law is unjust, and wil tight it to the United States Supreme Court Fully 1500 men will be directly interested

in this strike.

All the coal miners in the Springfield, Il., sub-district, about 1500 in number, are idle, and President N. J. Goings of the State Union of Miners says they will remain so till the result is known of a conference, which will be held in Chicago some day next week. The operators here today posted a notice that hereafter they will pay but 50 cents per ton over an inch and a quarter soreen. This is 17½ cents less than the price now paid.

The expected strike at the granite quarries at Barre, Vt. is on, and 400 quarrymen are idle. The workingmen demand that the quarry owners shall show a discrimination between union and non-union workmen, while the employers claim that no preference should be shown. If the strike holds many days the 2000 granite cutters will be compelled to cease work, owing to a scarcity of union stock.

The miners of southeastern Iowa laid down their tools, April 30, and said they would not take them up again until ordered to do so by the supreme officers of their union. They declare they are not on strike, but have merely suspended work.

Not less than 3000 miners in Indiana quit work because the wage scale for the year, beginning May 1, had not been signed.

All the miners of Lucas district, No. 9. O. are out. They number about 1100 men. A meeting in favor of eight hours was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, About 2000 persons were present. There is no strike in the city of any note.

There was a labor demonstration in St. Louis. The carpenters struck for eight hours and 40 cents an hour. It was claimed that their demands had been acceded to, but later denial was made, and there is much confusion. Other trades gained slight advantages.

vantages. MAY DAY ABROAD.

Labor Troubles Culminate in Riot and Bloodshed.

FLORENCE, May 1-4.30 p. m.-A crowd omposed of about 1000 workingmen met this afternoon on the piazza Savonarola.

During the progress of the meeting most violent and incendiary address, calling upon the workmen present to make a rush towards the centre of the city and to plunder the houses of the wealthy classes, which

LABOR'S WAR.

augurating Hostilities.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 1.-Between 5000

ern Pennsylvania and near-by Ohio towns

painters. PHITSBURG, Penn. May 1.—The long-threatened eight-hour strike in the building trades has been inaugurated. The leaders of the carpenters claim 3000 men within the limits of the 12-mile district. Of these, it is said, 1000 will continue at work on contracts that must be completed.

nours or higher wages.

The strike in the Fennsylvania coke region has already lost the men and the companies, it is estimated, about \$3,000,000. Four concerns are now working under the Knights of Labor agreement—old wages, only union men to be employed, and no coke to be sold to Frick.

Reports up to noon from various points in

the new state of affairs. The remaining firms refused to give in to their employes, and the result was that about 2500 men went out on strike. This will seriously interfere with the erection of new buildings, many of which are being put up in the city at present.

No-union lumber "shovers" were assaulted by strikers at Cleveland, O., on May 1. Police had to interfere.

At Duquoin, Ill., the most stubbornly contested coal miners' strike ever had in the district was inaugurated May 1. The contest is to enforce the law as to eight hours for a day's work and pay every Saturday.

The men say they will stay out the contest is to enforce the law as to eight hours for a day's work and pay every Saturday.

The police thereupon interfered, and, after a short, sharp and determined charge into the midst of the crowd, arrested the man who was making these violent remarks. A tumult followed, and the workingmen

A tumult followed, and the workingmen began to handle the policemen roughly in an attempt to rescue the prisoner.

Finally a squadron of caralry was ordered to move out upon the plazza.

The troopers then charged upon the rioters, causing the latter to rush in masses off the square.

As the rioters retreated down the neighboring streets they broke the store windows right and left, along the route of their flight.

Parts, May 1.—May day was ushered in

A seaffold was built around this glast of the saw used in length, and any bearding-house I sand the back and have them recorded. The word biscuit means, you know, cooked when the content of the back and have them recorded. The word biscuit means, you know, cooked when the process of the same and the back and have them recorded them back and have them recorded them back and have the content of the wonderful exhibits with which Chicago hopes to starde the visites. Hotel, consisted of buckwheat cakes and do so when it is good. I like ox tail, mock turtle and mulligatawney. I don't think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of think much of consomme, but I an fond of the process of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper, but think a little both of the same and the back pepper. but think a little both of the same and the back pepper. but the same and the back pepper. but the same and the back

May Day Was Fixed for In-

Specials from Newcastle, Erie, Washington, McKeesport, Braddock and other west-

n this strike. All the coal miners in the Springfield, Ill.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

BOSTON, MASS. ately opened fire and three men fell dead. BRUIN BORE MERCILESS BURDEN. The mob then fied.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—The workingmen employed in the principal factories and founderies and the carpenters have gone out on strike. Reports from the provinces also show that there has been a general stoppage of work in those districts. At Liege and at Ghent the Anarchists marched in procession through the streets headed by bands of music and carrying red flags. The miners and men employed in the steel works have stopped work. There have been many local demonstrations, but no disorder.

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 1.—The engi-Wild Ride of a Maine Woodsman on the Back of a Back Bear-Hunting Knife His One Weapon. BANGOR, April 28 .- Israel Robar is one of

Address

HISTORY OF A LOBSTER.

Being a True Account of a Shellfish's

Life from the Mud to the Trap.

Soon the broker, the merchant and the

Where the best salad can be had is often

kelp or moss.

The others keep going towards the shores.

backs.

The shedding is very interesting to look

the sneading is very interesting to look at, and can best be seen when the lobster is in the cars of the fishermen during the summer months.

Gradually the old shell is loosened by the new, in precisely the same manner as the new finger-nail forces the old one from its place.

new finger-nait forces the old one from its place.
Usually the shell of the tail is first thrown, then the lobster backs out of the body shell, and draws the meat of the heavy claws through the small holes in that part of the claws which is connected with the body.

The shedding process finished, the fish lies in a dormant state for some hours, and when the film or soft coating begins to harden, Mr. Lobster "gets a move on" and looks about for food.

Lobsters have been known to shed in the lobster traps, and each year when they cast their shell they grow about one inch in length and gain in weight one-half a bound.

A Little Conversation. Professor of French (to his class)—Bon jour, mes amies! We will have a little con-

versation this afternoon. What do you eat for dinner? Miss Bright, qu'aves-vous mange pour diner?
Miss Bright (anxious to show off her

nd when the month of May has passed hey have shed their shells and are quietly aying in the warm beds of eel grass, wait-neg for a new crust to harden on their

obster salad.

the few survivors of the class of sturdy old Maine pioneers who are still devoted to hunting and who pass the most of their time deep in the forests. Robar is a man of remarkable physical strength and agility, and "as tough as a pine knot," as one of his friends expresses it. An adventure which the old woodsman has just experienced was probably never equalled by a hunter, except perhaps in the imagination of some writer of a Wild West work of fiction.

Robar halls from Danforth and has been in carrie alone some miles from that town.

in camp alone some miles from that town.

He says that he was awakened the other night by the furious howling of his hound, and going out of his little camp to ascertain the cause fairly stumbled against a huge they can be obtained without legal enactments.

Berlin, May 1.—The weather is delightful and the majority of the people who are termed workingmen are either peacefully at work or else preparing for a day of healthy holiday making in the shape of an out-of-town picnic. There seems to be no possibility of any disturbance. Reports received here from the provinces are of a similar character. The Socialist papers, in referring to May day, indicate that the Socialists will postpone their celebration of Labor day until Sunday next.

Geneva, May 1.—Advices received from all the manufacturing districts of Switzerland show that the people are busily at work, and that no trouble is apprehended.

Rome, May 1.—There is no disorder here. King Humbert this morning drove through the quarters inhabited by the workingmen and women. The King was desirous of becoming personally informed of the feeling of the working classes, and was greatly satisfied with the result of his drive. He received a great ovation from the people who crowded the streets to greet him. Despatches received here from the provincial towns show that May day is being observed in a quiet and orderly manner. black bear which had been prowling ab

the cause fairly stumbled against a luxe black bear which had been prowling about. Kobar held a hunting knife in his hand but without going for any more formidable weapon instantly determined to kill the midnight visitor.

The bear was already showing his teeth and growling fiercely. The old hunter knew that if he got a blow from bruin's paws it would soon end his career, so taking advantage of his opportunity he grasped the beast by the hair over its shoulders, sprang on his back and began to use the knife vigorously, but with little effect apparently, for the bear started off at a fearful rate with the man grimly hanging to him through clear land and woods, trying every method to throw his rider till fully three miles had been passed, when the exhausted animal dropped to the ground dead.

Robar was so breathless with excitement that he, too, lay upon the ground for some minutes. He was completely smeared with the blood of his victim, but tells his friends that he has established a record in the way of sports which will long remain unbroken, namely, riding a wild bear through the forest, without bridle or saddle, a distance of fully three miles in less than 15 minutes.

A WINTER IN HOLLAND.

A Young Dutch Girl's Account of a Skat-

ing Trip Over the Zuider Zee.

(St. Nicholas.)
Our winter has been, as probably every erk will order as it were "on the jump" a where else, exceptionally cold; an old-obster saiad. Where the best salad can be had is often a topic of conversation in the offices for an hour before lunch time, but how the palatable shellfish is captured is seldom discussed.

It is known that these shellfish move slowly unless danger is nigh, when they are as quick as cats and often escape from the best traps set for their capture.

About the 1st of December the lobster seeks deep water and "beds" in the mud near the edge of rocky ledges, there to remain until the latter part of February, when they crawl slowly towards the shore in schools.

Protection seems to be a very important feature in their march and retreat, as they are very careful of their young, and scientists say that pitched battles have often taken place between the old "shell backs, or advance guards, and those of an invading army.

However, they crawl steadily towards the shoal waters of the harbor, and only those that out of curiosity stay to test the quality of a tempting bait in a trap are captured, while others advance, giving only a passing glauce at the "pots" when wishing to travel fast in shore when when it have coals, wood, vegetables, pottery, and numberless other things: a great deal of traffic is done in this alone that will be scome forgotten. Of course, it has been the cause of much poverty and misery, and ease of severy one was thankful when, after weeks of sever frost, the thou went out at the poor, and those

when they crawl slowly towards the shore in schools.

Protection seems to be a very important feature in their march and retreat, as they are very careful of their young, and scientists say that pitched battles have often taken place between the old "shell backs, or advance guards, and those of an invading army.

However, they crawl steadily towards the shoal waters of the harbor, and only those that out of curiosity stay to test the quality of a tempting bait in a trap are captured, while others advance, giving only a passing glauce at the "pots."

When wishing to travel fast in shore their heads are pointed seaward, and by a flip of their tails they shoot through the water at the rate of 15 feet a minute, and, when in marching order form as wild geese do in their flight.

Those that have eggs to lay stop by the wayside and deposit their young close to the sides of rocks that are covered with kelp or moss.

The others keep going towards the shores.

transport.

But these same waters now bore a much livelier aspect. People of all classes skated along their smooth surfaces, and many have been the expeditions planned and executed to skate from one town to the other, halting at several small villages on the way, and thus seeing the country in an original and very pleasant manner.

My sister and I, and several ladies and gentlemen, made a charming excursion on one of the finest and mildest days of the winter. The sun shone brightly, the sky was blue, and although the thermometer pointed below zero, it was quite warm and delicious to skate.

We were quite a large party, and went from the Hague to Amsterdam, and thence across the Y and farther over the inland waters to Monnickendam, on skates of course. Monnickendam lies at the Zuider Zee, which is a kind of bay formed by the North sea, and surrounded by several provinces of our country. In comparison with your grand lakes it is small, but we consider it quite a large water, and it is very rarely frozen over.

This year, however, it was one immense surface of ice, stretching itself out as far as the eye could reach. It was quite the thing this winter to go out and see it; so, of course, we went there and visited the small island of Marken, which is situated near the coast.

The Zuider Zee was very curious and in-

the coast.

The Zuider Zee was very curious and in-

The Zuider Zee was very curious and interesting to see. Fancy an enormous field of ice crowded with thousands of people, all on skates, and moving swiftly between them brightly painted sledges with strong horses and jingling bells, looking very picturesque. Also little iceboats with large sails that come flying across the frozen waters, looking like great birds, but keeping at a little distance from the crowd for fear of accidents.

A fair was held on the ice, where there were going on all kinds of harmless amusements, and little tents where they sold cakes and steaming hot milk and chocolate. The whole scene, the bright, moving, joyous crowd made me think of the pictures by the old masters, like Teniers and Ostade, it was so thoroughly Dutch.

But to think that this immense solid surface, whereon you moved so confidently, would melt again before the year was much older, and change itself in lapping waves, was hardly conceivable! French)—Des huitres, de la soupe, du poisson, de bœuf roti, du macaron, des pommes de terre, de la celeri, des asperges, du riz, des œufs, du fromage, du plum pudding, des gateaux, du

(The professor falls to the floor with a "dull thud," but manages to come to the class a week later.)



rose from our recumbent positions upon the

raft parted in twain as a great foam

struck with a crash among a mass of shar

raft was gliding swiftly along the very edge of the cliff. Then dropping the oar upon the raft, he quickly picked up a long lariat that lay at his feet—one that we had used to picket the burros—and began to coll it in his hands.

DOWN THE RIO SALINAS.

BY WILL LISENBEE.

E ha been prospect ing for a month through the Mogollon mountains in Ari-

mountains in Arzona, and had met with the poorest luck imagnable.

Being almost out of provisions, we decided to return to the ranch, for we were fully convinced that the precious metals were entirely too scarce in that leading to the feeling of helplessness and despair that the real came over me at that moment. that locality to warrant us in prospecting
further.

After nearly a
pecting we started on

month's fruitless prospecting we started on our return.

Our plan was to make a raft large enough to contain ourselves, our pack burros and prospecting outfit, and float down the Rio Salinas till within a few miles of the rapids, when we would land and complete our journey by the overland route.

This would not only save us a 40-mile tramp across a very rough country, but would place us within 30 miles of home in a fresh condition, besides saving us about two days in time.

By the aid of an axe, which we carried with us, Arrajo soon had a sufficient number of pine logs cut to build the raft. These were then rolled out into the stream and fastened securely together by means of stout withes of hickory and mesquite. When everything was in readiness to begin our journey we placed our traps aboard the raft.

It was early in the morning when we commenced our journey, and we had hopes of reaching our landing point before sunset.

The last gleam of the vater about was fiecked with foam. The raft soon began to rock and pitch violently as it was whirled on the value of swiftly along on the now turbulent waters. Far below I could see masses of sharp and igaged rocks piercing the foaming billow of the rushing stream. Arrajo, oar in hand, stood ready to guide the raft through the dangerous channel, while Paul and I stood despairing and helpless, not knowing what to do or which way to turn.

The last gleam of the sinking sun had now died away on the sinking sun had now died away on the sinking sun had now died away on the sinking sun had and trust to Arrajo's superior ance.

We were now running at a fearful rate of speed, and already the water about was fiecked with foam. The raft soon began to rock and pitch violently as it was whirled on the rushing stream. Arrajo, oar in hand, stood ready to guide the raft through the dangerous channel, while Paul and I stood despairing and helpless, not knowing what to do or which way to turn.

The last gleam of the sinking sun had now died away on the sinking sun had la pour turn. Sun d

commenced our journey, and we had hopes of reaching our landing point before sunset. We had only travelled a few miles when the river narrowed and grew more rapid. On either bank now rose high bluffs and precipitous cliffs, whose blackened and semi-scorched summits threw a grateful shade across the stream, affording a most welcome protection from the fierce rays of the summer sun.

The raft parted in twain as a great foaming bllow swept over it, and for a moment It thought we were lost. But swinging clear of the rock, we swept onward, Arrajo still struggling to guide us away from the dangerous rocks that still lay before us. On that part of the raft parted in twain as a great foaming bllow swept over it, and for a moment It thought we were lost. But swinging clear of the rock, we swept onward, Arrajo still struggling to guide us away from the dangerous rocks that still lay before us. On that part of the raft parted in twain as a great foaming bllow swept over it, and for a moment It thought we were lost. But swinging clear of the rock, we swept onward, Arrajo still struggling to guide us away from the dangerous rocks that still lay before us. On that part of the raft parted in twain as a great foaming bllow swept over it, and for a moment It thought we were lost. But swinging clear of the rock, we swept onward, Arrajo still struggling to guide us away from the dangerous rocks that still lay before us.

On that part of the raft parted in twain as a great foaming bllow swept over it, and for a moment It thought we were lost.

toward the latter that Arrajo cast his eyes, looking eagerly for a place to land.

A few moments later he pointed to a gap in the cliff on the right bank, and expressed his intention of landing there. The place was still an eighth of a mile below us, but he commenced to steer the boat toward the shore.

But at that instant he glanced toward the cliff, uttering an exclamation of surprise as water.

A few vigorous strokes of the oar and the oat the oat and the of the oat and t

cliff, uttering an exclamation of surprise as he did so.

"Los Apache!" he cried, and quickly changing his oar to the other side he began to guide the raft back toward the middle of

plumed and painted savages emerging from a clump of bushes upon the hill, and running toward the river. I saw the clumning toward the river. I saw the gleam of weapons in their hands and heard the sharp warning voice of Arrajo commanding us to fall flat upon the raft.

I had barely time to grasp the startled

and terrified Paul by the shoulder and force him down with me when the loud report of firearms sounded on the cliff, and a shower of bullets cut the water about us or buried themselves in the logs of the raft.

themselves in the logs of the raft.

The frightened burros attered snorts of terror, and would have leaped into the stream had they not been held fast by the riatas. I realized in an instant that we were in the most deadly peril, and, uttering words of caution to Paul, who lay trembling at my side, I hastily pulled some of our camping effects between us and the foe.

The first volley from the savages' rifles was almost instantly followed by another, and I heard the bullets whiz within a few inches of my head. At the same moment one of the burros went down, a bullet in his brain, and lay still upon the raft without uttering a sound. Half dragging Paul with me, I took refuge behind the body of the expiring animal, and lay there, a prev to the most acute terror.

Although we were well provided with arms, we made no effort to use them. Glancing toward Arrajo, I was astonished to see the brave half-breed still standing erect upon the raft, using the oar with all his strength in an endeavor to force our craft furtner from the shore.



"You and Paul fasten this to your belts as quick as you can; be ready, and when I tell you both jump into the water," Then he began swinging the loop which he held in his hand about his head.

Although neither Paul nor I had the slightest idea what Arrajo intended to do, we obeyed his order as quickly as possible, only too glad to grasp at the faint hope that his words gave us.

The sound of the waters rushing through the rapids, now close ahead, came to us in a thunderous roar, sending a chill of terror to our hearts.

ids below.

We reached our destination the next morning by sunrise, only too glad to return alive from a trip that had proved so disas-

[Copyright, 1891, by S. S. McClure.] THE BOYS' BALLOON.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.



OWN to Port to see the balloon go up? And right in haying time. A whole half-day out? Wal, I guess not!" said Mr. Prout. "What's the good of seeing balloons go up? What's the good of a balloon, anyway? You can't eat it! No. you stay at home an send up yer own bal-It was a bitter blow.

"What shall we do now, Arrajo?" I asked. But the half-breed made no reply. I saw him glancing eagerly from one shore to the other, an anxious and troubled look crossing his face. The two boys had saved their coppers care fully; and a railroad ride to Port, with peanuts, with lemonade, with the sight of the great balloon swelling and tugging at its denly soaring aloft with its daring passenger into the sky, as if off on a voyage to other planets, was something they had been picturing to themselves ever since the big posters had been pasted outside the post.

his arm above his head, moved slowly up the hillside a dozen pages.

"Sponge in the dish, Joe?" said he.

"And all sorping wet with the alcohol!"

Hamet meanwhile made his way into unswered Joe.

"Upper Egypt, there to join with the Monor of the way. picturing to themselves ever since the big posters had been pasted outside the post

office down in the village.

And now to be forbidden—to be told in mockery to make their own ballons-it was too much. If Joe hadn't been a year and a half older than Fred he would have

Mr. Prout was the boys' uncle-at least he was their aunt's husband. When their father's death left them orphans, he had himself appointed their guardian, and took charge of their farm, which adjoined his own, and managed it for them, and they lived with him.

side, both clinging desperately to the rope. The current had swept us around against the cliff, and there we clung with only the small rope between us and a watery grave.

As soon as we got our heads above water Arrajo explained that one of us must climb to the top of the cliff while the other two remained in the water so as to subject the rope to as slight a strain as possible.

Paul, who was an excellent climber, was the first to ascend the rope. As soon as he had reached the top of the cliff, Arrajo signaled for me to follow. I did as directed, but was so nearly exhausted when I reached the top that I sank down almost helpless upon the rocks. Then we were soon joined by Arrajo, whose coolness and bravery had rescued us from the very jaws of death.

It was quite dark by this time, and after wringing the water from our dripping clothes we set out for the ranch. We saw nothing more of the Indians whose appearance on the bank had driven us into the rapids. They had evidently not considered it worth while to follow us, doubtless satisfied that we had met our death in the rapids below.

We reached our destination the next

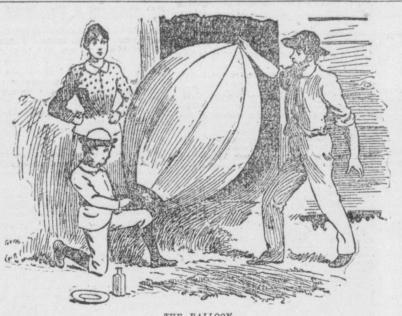


"And all sorping wet with the alcohol!" answered Joe.

"Then run that wire through it—the wire end that's hanging down here: Don't squeeze it any. There's a big hole all cut in the sponge. Bring the other end uv the wire up an' fasten it across—jest opposite. All done?" as he tilted the balloon a trifle for the kneeling boy to obey.

"I s'pose there'd reely oughter be another cross-piece at the mouth ter make things even. But we'll make this dew, I guess. Ready with your match, Fred? Standquick! Light the sponge! That's it," and he threw up his hand and dropped the string. "There she goes!" he cried. "There she goes! By George, thet's pretty!"

And when the first outcry was over, all held their breaths to see the rosy flame go



the summer sun.

Late in the afternoon we had left the great canons and had reached a point in the river where the cliffs along the banks were less high and precipitous, though it was plain to see that the current of the river was growing more rapid with every mile that we travelled.

The sun had gone down behind the towering hills, but upon their jagged summits still lingered the red, sultry glare.

Upon the left bank of the stream rose perpendicular cliffs 100 feet above the water, but we had only passed the first and the least of those dangerous points in the rapids, and I knew that it would be impossible for us to pass safely over those that lay before.

For, glancing down the river, I could see, not a quarter of a mile ahead, masses of jagged rocks in the channel, around which the foaming waters leaped a dozen feet into the air, to fall again in feathery spray into the sething torrent.

Examples of the raft rise half out of the water, quiver downward and splintered timbers of the raft rise half out of the pitch downward and disappear in the roaring flood.

Our frail craft now swept through the dangerous points in the rapids, and I knew that it would be impossible for us to pass safely over those that lay before.

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For, glancing down the river, I could see, not a quarter of a mile ahead, masses of jagged rocks in the channel, around which the fount of the raft rise and sudd And very poor living they found it; for Mr. Prout's one idea in the world was to save money and buy land; and dinners of greens and pork, and suppers of bread and fat were very different from the gentler fare to which they had been used in their father's which they had been used in their father's than it had risen.

The blamed other cross-piece we didn't put in: "ried Bart. "It didn't balance, you

said the outraged Joe, sullenly,
"Then you'd better learn. I'd be ashamed
o' myself ef I couldn't make a balloon. You jest go ter work tonight an' make one,

"I don't care what you do with yourselves after work," said Mr. Prout, "provided ye ain't inter no mischief and be in bed by 9 o'clock," and he felt that he had made a liberal concession, "Except," he added, thoughtfully, "ef yer don't waste nothin', paper or cloth, or nothin'. For the junk man pays for them, quite a good deal, your

"Don't look so down in the mouth," whis-

"Don't look so down in the mouth," whispered one of the men. "I made a balloon onct. I guess I kin give ye a lift."

"You, Bact!"

"Yes. An' a beauty she was. You can't make one un ter that ef yer try, when I got her done. I took the powder 'n balls out'n a Roman candle, and tied 'em up in wads o' paper, an' run a fuse through 'em an' fixed the fuse in her mouth, an' I filled her and lighted the fuse—an' up she went! An' by George, you never see sech a sight!"

"Did she go up well, Bart?"

"Did she go up well, Bart?"

"Did she burst?"

"She went up like a bird," said Bart, firing with his reminiscence. "An' when she waz ez high's the steeple, the fuse had burned ez fur ez the blue hall, an' there she waz like a great blue star a-sailing on the wind. An' while you waz lookin', it reached a yaller one, an' she was like a ball uv gold fiyin' through the air. An' then it fried a green one, 'ith a hull shower o' sparks, an' then it reached a red one, an' she went slippin' out o' sight like a red bubble, all so red an' rosy as ye see the sun come up today. I tell ye, she wuz a beauty!"

"We can't make anything like that," said Joe, sorrowfully.

"P'r'aps not quite. But you come out to

Joe, sorrowfully.

"Pr'aps not quite. But you come out to the well house after supper, an' we'll see," said Bart. "I've got some newspapers o' my own, an' we won't hev ter rob Prout's junk, An' maybe there's enough wire in that old hat o' mine. Ef we only hed some sperits ter wet a sponge with an' let her go up afire—"

ter wet a sponge with an' let her go up afire—"
"I'll get some, Bart!" cried Joe. "We saved our money to go ter Port, and we'll buy some spirits an' some red paper an' some sticking stuff—"
Bart had to wait a few moments at the rendezvous that night, for Joe had run down to the village shop, after his hasty supper, and came back with his lungs feeling as if they were made of burning brass, but with a little bottle of alcohol and some deen-red thin paper in his hand.

"Folks'll think it is a shooting star!" cried Joe. "She'll go sailing down over the village, an' people'll run out an' wonder what on earth it is."



day.

"Can't knock off haying for all the Fourths o' July in creation. An' both o' ye together amount to pooty near one able-bodied man, an' able-bodied men's hard to get this time er year," said Mr. Prout, going along beside the boys to the further lots. "An' I guess you can make your own balloons of you want 'em," as he saw their disappointment.

"How do we know how to make balloons?" bart stopped stone still in his running, bent forward, his hands upon his knees, his eyes staring out of his head. "The prettiest between the said the ole man r'ar? It's the hay"Then you'd better learn. I'd be ashamed

won't the ole man r'ar? It's the haystack!"
Mr. Prout, roaring at the top of his voice,
was already bounding down the hill like a
tiger. But it was useless; the hay-stack
would be ashes long before he and the men
could reach it, and he came toiling back
again. "Where's them cubs?" he cried.
"I'll give them one good trouncing!"
But his wife stood in his way, all the will
there was in her lashing her trembling lips
to speak.
"Father," said she, "didn't you hinder
them boys from going ter Port with their

"Father," said she, "didn't you hinder them boys from going ter Port with their own little savings? Didn't you darst'em ter make this balloon, an' tell 'em they might? Well, the boys shan't be touched. Ef they want ter make a balloon every Fourth o' July uv their lives they shall. That was their hay stack, father!" (Copyright, 1891, by S. S. McClure,)

A YANKEE INVASION OF AFRICA.



T was in May, 1801, that the flagstaff before the door of the Tripoli fell before the swarthy axemen, while a great concourse of white-clad. scarlet fezzed Tripolitans applauded the act in the undea stolid and unenthu-

It was the Tripolitan method of formally declaring war against the United States.

The incidents of the naval war that followed fill a large place in American patriotic song and story.
But there are many Americans, not only

boys and girls, but well-read men and women, who have never read of the romantic march of a motley throng of Arabs Bedouins and Greeks, headed by a handful of adventurous Americans, across the burning sands of Northern Africa.

A Connecticut Yankee headed this unique army of invasion, and to complete the in-congruity of the whole the colors of the

United States that floated over the camp

were raised in support of the pretensions of a puerile, sorely impoverished Moslem, Hamet Caramelli, to the throne of Tripoli. The war dragged along until 1804 without any great advantage having been gained by either side. The Yankee ships kept the enemy's chief port rigidly blockaded, it is true, and the city was subjected to more than one furious bombardment. But the Tripolitans were not cast down They had seen one of the largest vessels of the American squadron lost in their treach-

demands.
At one time Eaton was forced to take up a collection among the few Christians who accompanied the expedition, in order to raise funds to keep the column moving. At last the general's purse contained but three sequins. At this juncture the camel-drivers mutined, demanding their pay in advance, in the came of the camel drivers and the camel drivers are the camel drivers and the camel drivers are the camel drivers and the camel drivers are the camel dr

Eaton refused.

The mutineers, led on by a conspirator called the Sheikel Taiib, picketed their beasts, spread their rugs and sat down with true oriental impassiveness. Eaton was undampted, and forming his Christian followers in line threatened to march away and leave the Arabs in the desert. The threat had its effect and the Moslems sullenly resumed their march.

Three days later a number of the Christians narrowly escaped massacre at the hands of the camel drivers. The column was moving over the arid plain, the armed force in the van, the camels bringing up the rear nearly a mile away.

Suddenly from the head of the column, which was hidden in a sandy valley, there came a volley and the sound of a mighty shouting. The Arab teamsters in the rear thought the expedition had been attacked by the wild Arabs of the desert.

"Death to the Christians!" was the cry. The few Christians guarding the caravan gripped their weapons, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Fortunately, one of the Arabs insisted upon discovering the meaning of the commotion at the head of the column before nutting the

in the country of the carbon should be accorded to the color of the co



GEN. WILLIAM EATON.

harbor floated the United States men-of-war Nautilus, Argus and Hornet. From the deck of the flagship Gen. Eaton scut a summons to the Governor of the town to surrender.

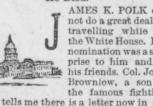
"My head or yours!" was the response of the haughty Moslem.

Next day Eaton prepared for the assault. A field piece with a gun's crew and a party of marines were landed for the assistance of the land party.

The men-of-war stood into the harbor, and chose an anchorage from which they could throw their shots into the city and its batteries. Lieut. O'Bannon of the navy was in command of the Christian wing of the little army. Hamet led the Arabs.

The guns of the fleet were turned upon the enemy's fortress, and when, after a spirited cannonade of three-quarters of an hour its fire began to slacken, the Americans, led by Eaton and O'Bannon, stormed the works.

Though the defenders contested their ad-



dates were fighting hard, and it was in one of the bitterest of the struggles that, merely to divert the attention of the convention, Major Donelson arose and nominated James K. Polk as a candidate for the presidency Donelson was supposed to be the mouthpiece of 'Old Hickory,' and the influence of Andrew Jackson was such that this caused a stampede towards Polk, and he was nominated. When Andrew Jackson heard of it he was not pleased. He had a contempt for Polk because Polk would not fight a duel with Henry A. Wise when he pulled his nose during his stay in Washington as speaker of the House of Representatives."

'What did Polk say as to his nomina-"What did Folk say at tion?" I asked.
"They tell a queer story concerning it in Tennessee," replied Col. Brownlow. "The news was announced to him by his brother. William Polk, and James K. Polk would not believe it. William Polk was a much believe it. William Polk was a much brighter man than James K. Polk. He was the Tom Corwin of Tennessee in his days, and was noted as a wag. He could tell stories by the yard, and President Lincoln, who knew him well, was very fond of him. He was ruined, however, by drinking, and it was a curious thing that drink made his face white rather than red. He drank a great deal, but he had no blossom on his nose. Well, William Polk was the first man to get the news of James K. Polk's nomination. He heard of it while his brother was trying a petty \$10 justice of the peace case in the town, and he came into the lawyer's office and interrupted the trial, saying:

"Jim, have you heard the news from Baltimore?"

"The fixture President, realight that he hed

he made a record that was marvellous. He and elegant manners, is the only permanent

in the air. He wanted to bet from a cigar to a silk hat that he could hit the bull's-eye five times in succession. That seemed like a good bet, but the crowd fought shy of it until the proprietor of the gallery called one man aside and had a whispered conversation with him.

"Just wait one moment," said the propre-tor, when the examination was finished. Then he stepped behind the target and took down a steel disc, about five feet in diame-ter, that was hanging on the wall.

"Now go ahead," he said.
But the marksman just looked at him re-proachfully, got red in the face, and laid aside the gun. proachfully, got red in the face, and laid aside the gun.
"I'll buy the hat," he said.
"He hasn't hit the target yet," explained the proprietor. "He's been ringing that steel disc."



ng. This is Miss Hartley Graham, called by a wide circle of friends "Aunt Hartley, and who still, at the age of 81; retains the grace and elegance and much of the beauty

grace and elegance and much of the beauty that made her a noted belle 60 years ago. Miss Graham is a Virginian by birth, and a descendant of the famous Scottish house of the warlike Graeme.

Her direct ancestor, Dr. William Cocke, was sent by Queen Anne as secretary to the colony of Virginia in 1712, and her granduncle, Mark Catesby, was a celebrated naturalist of that period. The story of Miss Graham's girlhood is a vivid picture of the old idyllic life of the Southern plantation, and the latter's pictures and old souvenirs which the visitor may see in her room attest the long line of her distinguished friends.

Among the treasured heirlooms of the family, she shows with great pride a delicate pearl and jewelled fan that was carried by her ancient ancestress, the wife of family, she shows with great pride a delicate pearl and jewelled fan that was carried by her ancient ancestress, the wife of Dr. Cocke, formerly a Miss Catesby of the royal Stuart line. Belonging to the same granddame is a tiny "patch box," fashioned of mother-of-pearl and lapis lazuli.

Coming down to the distinguished friends of her own time, Miss Graham, who retains the intellectual vigor of youth, talks charmingly of her acquaintance and association with John C. Calhoun, with Webster and his wife, and of her lifelong friendship with the late George Bancroft. Her chief treasure is an old-time bracelet made of hair and set with a fine dagnerrotype; the interest attaching to this is the fact that it is the hair and picture of John C. Calhoun, and inscribed by the giver with his name and the date.

Miss Graham reigned a queen in the Richmond social world, her family being preeminent among Southern aristocracy. The war, however, severed the family relations, one brother refusing to secede, remained an officer and served in the Union army. This breach was only healed a few years ago when the brother was telegraphed to that his favorite sister Hartley was dying. At her bedside in Richmond the war ended, and Gen. Lawrence Graham, now on the retired list, lives in Washington, and is a daily visitor at the Louise Home.

Presided at the White House. Less written about, perhaps, yet more conspicuous as an essential part of our national ocial history, is another inmate of the Home, Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, wife of the late Purser Semple of the U.S.N., and daughter of President John Tyler. Mrs.

daughter of President John Tyler. Mrs. Semple, now nearly 70, has been a resident here for eight years, and is one of the most delightful among that group of very lonely and distinguished looking ladies of the last regime.

An hour with the lady who reigned at the White House in her girlhood is like turning back to a page of entertaining social and political history.

Miss Margaret Loughborough, another white-haired lady of particularly gentle guest of the Louise Home who enjoys the distinguishing title of "A Union Woman."
She was a daughter of the late Nathan Loughborough, a gentleman of the old school, who served in official life during the administration of Madison and Jefferson.

SON.

He was a lifelong intimate friend of Mr.
Corcoran, and when his daughter late in
life needed a home she was personally invited by the founder to reside here. Aunt of "Star Spangled" Key. An article on the home were incomplete

man aside and had a whispered conversation with him.

Then the man wanted the bet at the limit—a silk hat.

"I'll give you a better chance, too," he said. "I'll bet you can't get inside the second ring four times out of five."

That seemed too easy, and the marksman called for his favorite rifle and made a great show of examining it to see that it was all right.

"Just wait one moment." said the proprietor, when the examination was finished. Then he stepped behind the target and took down a steel disc, about five feet in diameter, that was hanging on the wall.

without reference to Mrs. Hareford of Maryland, grand-aunt of Mrs. Frances Scott Key, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston, whose husband was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," or to Miss Williston without reference to Mrs. Hareford of Mary

 Comparative cotton statement for weelending April 24:
 65.53:

 Not receipts to all U. S. ports
 65.53:

 Same time last year
 19.57:

 Receipts during the week
 6,499.10.

 Corresponding time last year
 5,662.36:

 Exports during the week
 90.70

 Same time last year
 51.77

 Total exports to date
 5,119.55

 Corresponding time last year
 4,593.71

 Stocks at all U. S. ports
 526,55

 Corresponding time last year
 263.58

 Stocks at Liverpool
 1,180,000

 Corresponding time last year
 1,180,000

 Stocks of American afloat for Great Britshocks
 1,180,000

 American afloat for Great Britshocks
 1,180,000

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ottage Hearth	1.50	3.60 2.60
ottage Hearthassell's Magazine of Art	3.50	3.90
Family Magazine	1.50	2.30
" Quiver	2.50	2.30 3.10
hristian Herald	1.50	2.05
ourier-Journal (Weekly)hautauqua Young Folks Journal	1.00	2.00
ecorator and Furnisher	1.00	2.00
emorest's Magazine, without neam	200	2.60
onahoe's Magazine omestic Monthly, with premiums. etroit Free Press (Weekly)	2.00	2.30
etroit Free Press (Weekly)	1.00	1.90
ngineering and Mining Journal arm, Field and Stockman	4.00	4.10
arm Journal	1.50	2.60
ireside Companion	3.00	3.60
loral Cabinetolio (Musical)	1.25	2.00
		2.00
rank Leslie's Illustrated (Weekly)	4.00	4.25
"Sunday Magazine (M'y) "Popular Monthly	2.50	3.10
" Pleasant Hours (M'v)	1.75	2.50
orest and Stream	4.00	4.10
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ardner's Monthly	2.00	2.50
odey's Lady's Book	2.00	2.60
olden Argosyolden Days (for young people)	3.00	4.50 3.35
Erper's magazine	4.00	4.10
arper's Weekly	4.00	4.30
arper's Young People	2.00	4.30 2.50
lerald of Health, without premiums	1.00	1.75
ome and Farm	.50	1.45
ome Decorator	2.00	1.80 2.45
lousekeeper	1.00	1.65
Iome Journal	2.00	2.55
ndependent	3.00	1.95 3.55
llustrated Companion	1.00	1.55
owa Homesteadrish World	2.50	2.60 3.10
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N. Y. Weekly World 1.00
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Irish World 2.50
Journal of Microscopy 1.00
Ladies' World (no premium) 35 Ladies' World (no premium) 35
Life (humorons weekly) 5.00

3.10 1.75

Comparative Cotton Statement. Comparative cotton statement for week

Woman's Cross and a Man's Honor.

SCOTT CAMPBELL,

AUTHOR OF "SAVED BY DEATH," "GREEN GOODS," "THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

"Courage, courage, dear." he cried, holding her tenderly to him and stroking her take. Have hope! have hope!"

"Oh, sir; oh, sir! I cannot!" she sobbed, clinging wildly to him in the depths of her despair. "There can be no hope! there can be do hope! As I fled in horror from the scene I saw him upon the street, his face ghastly pale, his whole appearance as of one affighted.

"As had just left the bedside of his victim. Had he not been guilty could any man have turned from such a scene as that and have left the world in ignorance of the truth, and the demands of justice unanswered to this moment!"

She clasped her hands before her streaming eyes, and, choked by sobs, seeming like one to die of distressful emotion, she sank to her knees upon the floor and bowed her head upon the arm of the chair wherein Felix Mowzer had seated himself.

"Was your silence less significant than his?" continued Mr. Mowzer, his voice swelling richer, his eyes glowing brighter, in the seeming inspiration which was carrying him beyond himself. "It was you who had summoned him thither. Yet you were absent, and in your place a murdered gril."

"Was the wakening of fears within him

swered to this moment."

She clasped her hands before her streaming eyes, and, choked by sobs, seeming like one to die of distressful emotion, she sank to her knees upon the floor and bowed her head upon the arm of the chair wherein Felix Mowzer had seated himself.

CHAPTER XIX. MR. MOWZER'S HYPOTHESIS.

sympathetic throb of his swelling heart, feeling the emotion that swayed him, she clung as a child might to a father cling in

towards the century into the west of the said in an effort to contain a great emotion; but from his tearful, uplifted eyes there shone a light as if from within a sweet effulgence of a divine revelation were up-

risen.

Several minutes passed; minutes whose silence was broken only by Stella Temple's weeping, and the tender words of him who strove so hard to comfort her.

"Remain here a moment beside me," he said, gently, when, somewhat composed, she seemed about to rise. "I want to talk to you, advise you, as I should that daughter to whom I have heretofore referred. Don't mind if I seem a little moved; you are bringing back a lost loved one to me with blissful vividness."

"I well might say the same, sir," sobbed Stella, softly.

Twell like so, the state of the started to lay her hand upon the door, when the detective stayed her.

of wonder to the old man's face. Her counte-nance became transfigured for the moment, her answer a low sobbing uttarance, yet wherein the grand, heroic nature of the woman cried out in irrepressible declara-

"Would you have me false to my own womanhood? False to that which could lead me to alienation? I am a voluntary exile; I estranged myself for the sake of a love not to be resisted. I were a coward, a blasphemer against myself, could I now, with love dead and hopes blasted, seek to return to the dear ones on whom I turned my back."

my back."
"Yet penitence—"
"Yet penitence?" she interrupted, wonderingly. "You do not understand. I am sorry for them—sorry for myself; but penitent—hardly that; for one needs not penitence for having followed only the dictates of cone's sense of justice."

e's sense of justice."
Yet their forgiveness were assured—"
'Forgiveness!" she murmured, with in-scribable sadness. "I were sunk to basedescribable sadness. "I were sunk to baseness could I ask it—accept it, even."

And her queenly head drooped to her breast, as a flower might droop when blasted by a hot breath that is past.

Mr. Mowzer drew her closer, reverently, tenderly. His lips twitched tremulously, tears were standing in his eyes, yet the divine light which had risen there never faded.

tenderly. His lips twitched tremulously, tears were standing in his eyes, yet the divine light which had risen there never faded.

"Only a word or two more," he said, softly, "Your trunk and contents—you have lost them?"

"Yes, I dared not claim them. Fear—fear—"
"Fear for yourself?" aided he, divining what was coming.

"No, no," she wept softly; "not that, I "No, no," she wept softly; "not that, I was broken only by the tender, loving murmur whick now came from his tremulous lips.

what was coming.

"No, no," she wept softly; "not that. I can prove my innocence. But—but, weak though it may seem. I cannot render to human justice one whose love has once filled my whole being. Though he had betrayed, I could not; I leave punishment to God."

was broken only by the tender, loving murmur which now came from his tremulous lips.

"My darling, darling one! you shall bear the cross no longer! Love and tenderness, a husband's love—aye, and a father's and a sister's, if I—"

A great sob from her breaking heart stop-

trayed, I could not; I leave punishment to God."

"Have you seen him since?" asked Mr.

Mowzer, a great sob choking his utterance.

"Once—just for a moment."

"Did he offer any explanation?"

"I would have heard none had he done so," she answered, shuddering. "The truth is too apparent; I cannot doubt, and I—I dare not trust myself, my love, in his presence."

"And your intentions?"

"When recovered from the shock I must

so," she answered, shuddering. "The truth is too apparent. I cannot doubt, and i—I dare not trust myself, my love, in his presence."

"And your intentions?"

"When recovered from the shock I must find employment somewhere," she said vaguely. "I have a little emorey; after that is gone I must work as others. work. Nono; I could not betray, even though he had; it were better to bear my cross silently and alone. It is not wholly undeserved."

Never before had such sadness and resignation spoken in a self-sacrificing woman's voice.

Felix Mowzer well nigh yielded to the surging emotion within him, to the sobs which welling upward strugeled for expression, He placed his arms about her, and bowing low his gray head till it rested on her dark glossy hair, he cried, with feeling approaching rapture:

"God bless you! God bless you, my dear, rayeir! Your loyalty is heroic beyond praise!"

She drew a little away in surprise, and he released her.

"Resume your chair." he said, like one in ecstacy suppressed, and aided her to rise. "Resume your chair and listen now to me. You came to me in confidence; in repayment, let me give you hope."

"Hope!"

The word burst from her lips with a faint cry. To hope was to look for a light through the darkness about her, a gloom which had seemed beyond penetration.

"Such hope as a mind used to analyzing evidence in law courts can discover in what you have presented. There are nossibilities which have escaped your observation, blinded as it has been by an idea too early formed, and by your great distress."

She was trembling now, trembling like one in a suppressed frenzy of emotion, her eyes wildly bent unon the beatified countenance of the old man before her.

"Oh-oh, don't i'd don't give me a hope."

she cried wildly: 'to let it die again! I could not bear that; I could not bear that

seemed beyond penetration.

"Such hope as a mind used to analyzing evidence in law courts can discover in what you have presented. There are possibilities which have escaped your observation, blinded as it has been by an idea too early formed, and by your great distress."

She was trembling now, trembling like one in a suppressed frenzy of emotion, her eyes wildly bent upon the beatified countenance of the old man before her.

"Oh-oh, don't! don't give me a hope," she cried wildly; "to let it die again! I could not bear that; I could not bear it, sir!"

"Trust me, I will not. I am sure the hope I have to offer will never perish."

"Oh, oh, speak it, sir: speak it," she gasped through sobs and tears.

"Compose yourself and listen," said Mr. Mowzer, earnestly. "I must present it carefully, that you may understand, then be the judge yourself. There are facts in favor of this man which you may have overlooked. That he counselled obedience to your father's will presents him to my eyes in a fairer light than you have pictured."

"I have thought of that," she moaned, despairingly: "I have thought of that, but—but—"

"But the evidence confronting you seems insurmountable," he added gently. "Let us see, dear. You started with his guilt

insurmountable," he added gently. "Let us see, dear. You started with his guilt assumed, and it made him guilty: let me try to make it speak for him, not against him. We will assume a case, as is frequently done in the courts to develop a

him. We will assume a case, as is frequently done in the courts to develop a truth to the jury.

We will assume, despite of evidence, that he is innocent of any crime, and that he had never heard of this girl you met upon the train. Let us reason inductively, then; starting with a single assumption—the hypothesis of entire innocence."

His deep, mellow voice, rich in subdued power from the argument he was about to offer, the hope he was about to give, seemed to cast a spell upon his hearer.

She could not turn her eyes from his, glowing with inspiration from the cause before him—a man's honor and a woman's love.

fore him—a man's honor and to love.

Motionless in her chair, her hands clasped above her pulseless heart, pulseless in the very agony of anticipation, with breath coming long and low, she could only wait his words—words which were destined to pierce the gloom about her, as the sudden lighthouse gleam penetrates the darkness of night.

"Yes," said Mr. Boxe: "he is a villanous scoundrel, and will now have the balance of his thus far worthless life to devote to hard labor and repentance—if the latter ever softens such stony-hearted knaves."

The above was uttered late one afternoon about a week before Thanksgiving, and the detective was seated in the library at Crompton Park, whither he had been requested to come.

The 5 o'clock dinner was over and the family and guest had repaired to this room to enjoy the brief time intervening ere the detective must take his return train to the city.

lighthouse gleam penetrates the darkness of night.

"As I do not know the man," he continued slowly, effectively, "I must begin and end in supposition. Suppose, then, that he was innocent: that his first intimation of your pose his reply to that was an honest one; that duties not to be neglected demanded his attention till next morning."

He drew his chair nearer to her, for hew as doubtful how she might sustain the coming revelation: then continued with deep fervency:

"Suppose that next morning he visited the hotel in answer to your summons; that full of loy and anticipations as translating as had been your own, he sought your apartment there, to explain his delay and make his fervent excuses: suppose that, instead of your loved, living presence, he found a

evidence against him was of a purely circumstantial character, and rather than take any chance of non-conviction we frightened him into confession, on the strength of a life sentence. It is not very difficult to break down the will of such cowardly fellows as Julius Brayley.

"There are some circumstances which I don't quite understand," put in Dr. Vaughn. "How came he to have assumed my name in the first place?"

"That was purely accidental," smiled Mr. Boxe. "He had been into some shady operation in the city, and felt obliged to disappear for a time. Fate took him to Augusta, where he adopted an alias, chancing to be your name."

were absent, and in your place a murdered grl.

"Was the wakening? Was your subsequent silence and concealment a course to quiet his arisen apprehensions? Suppose he did know of this girl and your possible relations, as suggested by the name affixed to your letter, what, in the horror of that and succeeding hours, may not have been his dread of what you might have been driven to attempt against a rival?"

A marvellous change was passing over

driven to attempt against a rival?"

A maryellous change was passing over Stella Temple. Her tortured mind saw now, as never before; saw the fearful significance which might attach itself to her own actions; saw the possibility of error to which she had been blind, and the darkness and despair upon her face gave place to a more poignant anguish.

"Rival —silence!" she gasped. "Oh, heaven! I had not thought of that—of my own conduct!" own conduct!"
"Suppose," continued Mr. Mowzer hurriedly, his voice softened by the resistless assertion of a great love upwelling within him; "suppose now that you have come of parents proud and wealthy; that evidence against you, which he could not disregard, constrained his silence. What would he have done? have done?

"Would he not have sought high and low for you? You, who alone of all the world could render explanation; you, who, to his eyes of innocence, seemed as guilty as he to yours. Would he not have first sought you,

could render explanation, you, who, to misely eyes of innocence, seemed as guilty as he to yours. Would he not have first sought you, had his love been as grand and heroic as your own, suffering any self-sacrifice, battling against fate from all quarters, determined by some means to reach and hear you, ere he could have stooped to betray you and drag into the mire the name of those from whom you come?"

A bitter moan broke from her. She stretched forth her arms like one pleading, her wet face convulsed by anguish, and sank to her knees before him.

"Oh, mercy! mercy! I can hear no more! Have I wronged him like to this?"

"You had only a name, a description, and vague circumstances to rely on; he had evidence which mortal scarce could doubt."

"Oh, pity me! pity me!"

"The man who bade you obey your father's will, and sought to offer explanation, could not be a roue and a knave; he was more the man that I have pictured, and the man that you have loved!"

to your thoughtful kindness and splendid discretion!"

"One moment," said Roger Temple, rising. "I wish to repay you for having brought me a happiness I might never otherwise have known. I told you once that you should name your reward."

"I am already rewarded," replied Mr. Boxe, his benevolent eyes turned in a fatherly sort of look upon the loving couple by the table. "I am already rewarded."

Roger Temple drew an envelope from his pocket. It contained his check for \$2000, and Dr. Vaughn's for a quarter of that sum.
"At least." said Mr. Temple, feelingly, "accept this as a token of the appreciation of two men whom your wisdom and delicate frankness have brought together in harmonious relationship." you have loved!"
"And wronged! and wronged!" she moaned, in a torrent of tears. "Oh, it is I who am unworthy—it is I who am un-

worthy!"
Felix Mowzer caught her to him in a rausport of tenderness and pity. His last

lation. "I will be a daughter to you! I will love you heart and sou!!"
"Whatever may befall me?"
"Oh, sir, can you doubt that I will?"
"Who are you, anyway?" cried Mr. Boxe suddenly, his eyes flashing like electric sparks. his voice ringing with pleasure and admiration just aroused.
Something very like a twinkle began to show in Mr. Mowzer's eves, where tears had lately been.
"I, sir," he answered feebly, his gray head shaking like one palsied. "I am what you, sir, inspired me to become."
"I-inspired!"
"A clever actor, sir," bowed Mr. Mowzer, profoundly.

A clever actor, sir, border profoundly.

He turned for an instant to the mirror and swept his hand quickly over his face. When he turned back—

Dr. Richard Vaughn stood before them!

Stella Temple grew deathly pale and seemed about to sink to her knees at his feet.

With a glad cry he caught her in his arms, pressed her to his breast, where she could

pressed her to his breast, where she could sense the love beats of his blissful heart, from which never again was she to stray, and

cried in rapture:
"You have promised! Whatever may befall you will love me heart and soul! Stella—my star!"

CHAPTER XX.

THE LIVING.

Felix Mowzer caught her to him in a transport of tenderness and pity. His last earnest words had been uttered by a strenuous effort only, and tears were streaming down his aged yet resplendent face.

"Not wronged—not wronged!" he cried, in tones shaken by love and tenderness.
"Your heroism and self-sacrifice must raise you to grandeur in his sight!"

"No, no," she moaned, quivering in his close embrace, of which she seemed unconscious in her anguish. "I have been false to my own belief and confidence. I never can feel worthy now. God bless you, sir, that you have given this hope of his innocence. Believing that, I can bear my cross of sufferance and feel its weight no longer." cate frankness have brought together in harmonious relationship."

Mr. Boxe bowed his gratitude and placed the gift in his pocket.

Then he paused just for a moment on the threshold, his bright eyes drinking in the scene before him, the happy physician and his promised bride, roseate in her gratitude and love, the fond father and the tender, generous sister, and feeling that after all there were redeeming moments in the doglike occupation that he followed, he nervously buttoned the top button of his coat and bowed himself out.

[THE END.]

[THE END.] COOKING TERMS.

Some Bill of Fare Puzzles Translated Into English.

Many cook books and bills of fare at hotels contains terms not generally underof them, with their meaning: Au bleu-Fish dressed so as to have a blue

Aspic-A meat jelly for covering game pies, served with boned turkey, etc. Aujus—In the natural juice or gravy. Bechamel-A sauce made from meats,

nions and sweet herbs. Bain-Marie—A saucepan for boiling water, to which a small pan fits. Braise—A manner of stewing meat. Blanquette—A preparation of white meal. Bouilli—Beef stewed slowly and served

th sauce. Bouillion—French soup or broth. Bisque—A shell-fish soup.
Divet—Wild fowl or game hash.
Compote—Something applied to fruit
ewed in syrup, and sometimes to pigeons

tewed in syrup, and sometimes to pigeons nd small game.
Consomme—A strong gravy used for eniching other gravies and soups.
Caramel—Sugar boiled until the moisture sevaporated, and then used for ornamental ishes.

lishes.
Crouton—A sippet of fried bread.
Entree—Side dish for the first course.
Gateau—A cake.
Jardiniere—A mode of stewing vegetables in their own sauce.
Maigre—Dishes made without meat.
Meringue—Pastry made of sugar and white of egg beaten to a suow.

Meringue – Pasies made without meat.

Meringue – Pastry made of sugar and
thite of egg beaten to a snow.

Nougat—A mixture of almonds and sugar.
Pate—A small pie of oysters or meat.
Pot-au-feu—The common bouillion of the

Forth peasants.

Quonelles—Forcemeat balls.

Quonelles—Forcemeat balls.

Reux—Thickening for sauces.

Saute—To mix or unite all the parts of a ragout by shaking while frying.

Salmis—Game hashed when half roasted.

Picce de Resistance—The principal joint of the dinner. the dinner. Serviette, a la—Served on a napkin. Sorviette, a la—Serve. Sorbet—A sherbet. Souffle—A very light pudding. Veloute—White sauce.

Vol au vent-Light puff tarts filled with

Early Delights of Railroading. [Illustrated American.]

In November, 1832, the first passenger train in the State of Pennsylvania made its trial trip. It was drawn by "Old Ironsides," a famous engine built by M. W. Balda famous engine built by M. W. Baldwin, founder of the great locomotive works in Philadelphia that still bear his name. Old Ironsides had some drawback to its efficiency. For example, on the trial trip it was found that the wheels were too light to keep the machine on the track. So engineer and machists had to push it until considerable headway was gained. Then they jumped aboard, so that their weight would keep the wheels down. The boiler, also, was too small, and did not generate enough steam for long distances. Hence, for much of the distance between Philadelphia and Germantown the engineer and his assistants found theirs a varied carteer. They had to push and ride alternately. The rails, too, had unpleasant eccentricities of their own. They were usually made of wood with strap iron spiked upon them. The strap rails had a fashion of curling up through the weight of the cars on their central part. Often the engineer would be compelled to stop the car to pound down the "snake head," as itgot to be called, or else detail an assistant to hold it down with a lever while the train passed on.

[New York Sun.] The genus spoon-the family of those shovel-like instruments we use on our tables-is growing and multiplying like the teaspoons, dessert spoons, table spoons and salt spoons, but now if you look in the cases salt spoces, but now if you look in the cases of the great silversmiths you will see jelly spoons, coffee spoons, sugar spoons, Roman punch spouns. perforated sugar sifters, chocolate spoons, rec cream spoons, egg spoons and bouillion spoons.

There is no better way to ascertain the degree of luxury to which a boaster is accustomed than to ask that person to name the implements in a fashionable silver store today.

ABOUT ENSILAGE.

Field Corn and Ensilaged Fodder Corn Compared.

Digestible Food Per Acre in Field, and Shelled Corn. Dried Stalks, Cobs. Etc.

by the first way to give to be your name.

That was purely accidental, "angle as pear for a time. Fate took him to Augusta, where he adopted an alias, chancing to disappear for a time. Fate took him to Augusta, where he adopted an alias, chancing to be your name.

"Exactly, Margaret Graco, whose letters which you, happenint to find one in Brayley's coat, was led to secure from his iron box un his chamber at the looking to the Brayley's coat, was led to secure from his iron box un his chamber at the looking to the New Jersey agricultural experiment you will be a likely and lilegal martiage, he soon tired of his new vife, or yearning for his former to you all lilegal martiage, he soon tred of his new vife, or yearning for his former to the new for the year of his secret to study policy of the pear and dress in Albany, where he confided a part of his secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study policy of the pear and the secret to study the secret to study the pear and the secret to study the se fodder corn at which it is best suited for en- drawn.

f ensilage has created a demand for a comarison between field and fodder corn. This comparison involves the following

1, How much digestible food can be seured from one acre planted in field corn, and how much from a corresponding acre planted in fodder corn? 2. What is the cost per acre of gathering

a crop of field corn and preparing it for dairy food; and what is the cost per acre of ensilaging a crop of fodder corn? 3. What is the relative feeding value of the digestible food in cornmeal, in dried

stalks and in corn ensilage? How much potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen is removed from an acre by a crop of field corn; and how much by a crop of fodder corn? In 1883 a uniform yield, upon the college

farm, was heavily manured and prepared

for corn in the usual manner. Five and three-tenths acres were planted for fodder from this acre was 149,445 pounds, an average of 14 1-10 tons per acré. Ten and one-quarter acres were furrowed

feet six inches apart each way. The crop was cut up and shocked in the usual man-ner. After lusking the entire product was weighed and found to average 68 3-10 bushels of shelled corn and 22 tons of dried stalks preserve

Amounts of Digestible Food Per Acre. 1. In a crop of hill corn. 2. In a crop of ensilaged fodder corn. The term food embraces three distinct classes of chemical compounds, known as proteine, fats and

Digestible Food from One Acre in Field Corn.

A very large proportion of the digestible food is to be found, of course, in the shelled

corn. Nearly 40 per cent., however, of the total amount exists in the dried stalks. The cobs also contain a small but noticeable quantity. Shelled Corn. On Jan. 29, 1884, the farm superintendent

shelled 1300 pounds of ears, taken from the rop grown on the field under experiment. The grain was thoroughly mixed and care fully sampled for analysis. On March 14 a second sample was obtained in a similar manner, representing in this case 1680 pounds of ears. The average results of both analyses have furnished the basis of computing the amount of digestible food in the shelled corn from one acre.

Dried Stalks.

Immediately after husking, two tons of dried stalks were cut and shreded in a Lion utter and crusher, then packed into a sile and heavily weighted. On Jan. 28, 1884. the silo was opened and 10 bushels or more of dried stalks taken out, thoroughly mixed, carefully sampled and analyzed. On March 11 a second sample was secured in a similar manner. This represented the stalk in the lower half of the silo. The average results of the analysis of both samples furnish the data used in computing the amount of food in the dried stalks from one acre.

Cobs. The cobs from 1680 pounds of ears, shelled March 14, weighed 334 pounds—nearly 20 per cent. of the total weight of the ears. These cobs were also sampled and analyzed. Of the following tables, the first gives the result of the analysis of the grain, stalks and cobs, together with their co-efficients of digestibility. In the second table these results have been recalculated, and are expressed in pounds of digestible food with its value per acre.

Corn Meal, Corn Stalks and Corn Cobs. Percentage, composition and co-efficients of digestibility. Corn meal cornstalks Corn cobs.

	Percentage	Co-efficients of digestion.	Percentage	Co-efficients of digestion.	Percentage	Co-efficients of digestion.
oss at 100c rude fat rude fibre rude proteine sh arbhydrates	1.91 8.44 1.55	62 79	10.66 1 06 32.56 4.09 4.80 46.89	72 73	17.20 0.29 28.35 1.94 1.33 50.89	25
Pounds and v	alue	of d	igesti	ble	food	per
Pounds pe	racre	of di	gestibl	e for	od.	
1 10	1	F	F	1 3		0

Corn meal. 3,824.8 127.0 42.8 259.7 2,368.7 Dried corn 1 4,041.0 32.3 945.6 120.8 1,269.7 174.0 160.2 1,139.3 385.2 3.812.4 Total.... Value per acre of digestible food.

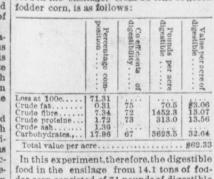
41/3c. 9-10c. 41/3c. 9-10c. Pound Pound Pound Pound 80.39 \$11.25 \$21.32 \$38.46

In this experiment, therefore, the digestible food from an acre in field corn consisted in 150 pounds of fat, 1139 pounds of fibre. 385 pounds of proteine and 3812 pounds of

carbhydrates, valued at \$68,21. Digestible Food in Ensilage from the Product of One Acre in Fodder Corn. The green stalks were cut up by hand, lrawn to the barn and immediately weighed. They were then at once passed through a ose cutter, driven by tread power, packed nto a silo and heavily weighted. The silo

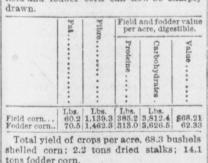
was opened on Jan. 29. After the decomposed material on the surace had been removed, an opening 18 nches deep was made, and several bushels 12 lbs.
stalks
3 lbs.
meal.
50 lbs.
grains
sliage of ensilage removed. This was sub-sam-pled and prepared for analysis. A duplicate sample was secured from another portion of the silo, on Feb. 13, 1884. Each sample the New Jersey agricultural experiment was analyzed separately, and the average station for the year 1884, the following result was used in subsequent computaresult was used in subsequent computa-

The quantity and value of the digestible food in the ensilage, from 14 tons of green fodder corn, is as follows:



In this experiment, therefore, the digestible food in the ensilage from 14.1 tons of fodder corn consisted of 71 pounds of digestible fat, 1452 pounds of fibre, 313 pounds of were fed a ration in which 57 per cent of the proteine, 3626 pounds carbhydrates, aggre- carbhydrates were derived from dried field gating in value \$62.33. The comparison between the yields and

values of digestible food secured in crops of field and fodder corn can now be sharply



It is evident that, with the single exception of digestible fibre, the acre in field corn has surpassed that in fodder corn, both in the quantity and value of the digestible

food produced. What is the cost per acre of gathering a rop of field corn and stalks and preparing t for dairy food, and what is the cost per acre of ensilaging a crop of fodder corn? its carbhydrates from dried cornstalks, and 27 per cent. from cornmeal. The average An exact expense account was kept during the entire experiment. In certain cases, however, it is necessary to state how

charges were made. For instance, in cutting up the field corn the expense amounted to \$2.09 per acre. As 56 per cent. of the total weight of the crop lay in the ears, and 44 per cent. in the stalks, the expense was divided on this basis. The expense of husking and binding the stalks amounted to \$5.58 per acre. It is claimed, in justice, that binding alone requires about two hours' work out of ten; 80 per cent, of the total cost has, therefore, een charged to the ears, and 20 per cent. to the stalks. The following are the expenses ncurred in gathering crops of field and fodder corn and preparing them for dairy food:

Cutting corn, \$2. of which 56 per cent. is charged to cornmeal. \$1.17 Husking corn, \$5.58, of which 80 per cent. is charged to cornmeal. \$1.17 this purpose of equal value. Two possible sources of errors affecting this coclusion were recognized when the experiment was charged to commeal.

Teams and men hauling corn.

team and men for shelling corn to and from mill.

Inding 3824 pounds at 1 cent per pound.

Land to be a large excess of digestible food, in which case the substitution of cornmeal for indigestible and worthless material wight have

been without effect upon the milk yield. corn stalks cost per acre.
uiting corn, \$2, of which 44 per cent. is
charged to stalks.
naking corn, \$5.58, of which 20 per cent. is
charged to stalk.
am, and men for hauling stalks.
abor of loading and stacking.
aam, and men cutting and shredding stalks. and so forth may have exerted a favorable inferior ration.

milk yield from cows 5 and 6 while they were fed upon the "barn ration." for field corn and planted in hills, three feet six inches apart each way. The crop feet six inches apart each way. Cutting corn only 25 2-10 pounds per cow, a decrease of 20 per cent., which, however, is easily understood when it is seen that the corn-

stalk ration contained 23 per cent. less The comparison of the above accounts proteine and 29 per cent. less fat than the shows that the balance is clearly in favor of the field corn by at least 14 per cent. A summary of the results thus far obtained allows the comparison between the field and tain an excess of digestible proteine and fat, for it is positively shown that an infodder corn to be drawn upon a standard of creased milk yield of 20 per cent. resulted dollars and cents. from an increased consumption of these

	Y	Field Corn.			compounds. The carbhydrates in the station's rations
	Corn meal and corn cobs	Dried field corn stalks	Total from field	Ensilage from fodder corn	agree substantially with the quantities dictated by practice, ranging from 11 4-10 to 11 9-10 pounds per cow, or from 4 to 8 per cent less than German feeding standards demand. Regarding the second point, that the yields of milk might have been favorably influenced by unknown conditions.
lue per acre st of gathering nd preparing roduct for food lance to cover ent of ground,	14.95			\$62.33	but little need be said. As a check upon such possibilities, eight cows fed upon the barn ration, without changes, for 100 consecutive days, prove by the regularity of their milk flow that they

Value per acre. \$41.03 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$68.21 \$62.33 \$26.08 \$26.08 \$26.09 \$26.00

statement shows:

It has been shown that large areas of land, under identical conditions as regards manure, soil and season, averaged 68 3-10 puncted the season of the feeding values of the season of the feeding values of the examination of any ration, actually feed and admitted to be suitable for dairy feed and feed feed fe Ensilage, Cornstalks and Cornmeal.

Percentages of digestible food furnished

Percentage of food furnished by 40 lbs. of corn enslage..... of had night."

I had night."

Indee of night."

Indee "Yes; led oon stalks... Pounds of digestible. Stalks... 1.40 8.51 5.24 11.43 26.58 Corncobs... 46 1.36 0.20 1.57 3.17 Fat...... 67 .09 13.4 68 .10 14.7 and cab drivers everywhere voluntarily Proteine... 2.85 .50 17.5 2.71 .36 13.3 give way to the adestrians at the street Carbhyd's. 11.92 6.92 58.0 11.58 6.58 56.8

SIX MONTHS OF MCKINLEY.

CORNMEAL AND DRIED CORNSTALK RATION

COMPOSITION OF EXPERIMENTAL RATIONS.

each other in their effect upon the quantity

In the ration for the third period, which

embraced nearly five weeks, both corn-meal and dried cornstalks were replaced

by corn ensilage. During this period the average daily milk yield from cows 5

and 6, was again practically unchanged-

25 1-10 pounds per cow. The digestible

carbhydrates in corn ensilage, therefore, can be substituted for those in cornmeal

and cornstalks without affecting the flow

This trial was repeated upon two other

cows, Nos. 3 and 4. For a period of five weeks their ration derived 29 per cent. of

daily yield of milk was 23 7-10 pounds per

cow. In the next period of six weeks, corn ensilage replaced both the cornmeal and

cornstalks. The average daily yield of

From these results, the conclusions can be

fairly drawn that, for milk production, the

digestible carbhydrates from corn meal, cornstalk and corn ensilage can replace

each other without affecting the quantity

of the product: consequently, they are for

'barn ration." This comparison indicates

Marc Anthony made overtures to Nonius

for its purchase, intending, it is thought, to

present it to Cleopatra, but the senator re-

fused to part with it, and, for fear that it would be taken from him by sheer force, sought safety in flight. Here history loses all trace of this famous gem, there being no record of its transferal from Nonius to any of his family.

A Flight of Fancy.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I had a singularly unreal dream last

"Yes: I dreamed I saw express wagons

crossings.'

clearly that the station rations did not con-

of milk secreted.

of milk.

Ensilage ration.

How Labor Has Fared in the

Since the High Tariff Bill Went Into Operation.

Incomplete List of Wage Reductions Throughout the Country.

made in the "protected industries" of the country during the first six months of the operation of the McKinley bill have been compiled by the Indianapolis Sentine!, with an apology for its incompleteness. Following is the list: October. Jacob Schetzberg, cloak manufacturer,

New York, reduces wages 10 per cent. Haugh, Ketcham & Co., iron factors, Indianapolis, reduced their working force.

Nordyke & Marmon, iron factors, Indianapolis, reduced their working time to five hours. Indianapolis car works shut down The malleable iron works, Indianapolis,

The maneaue fron works, Indianapolis, reduced its working force.

The Woodburn-Sarven wheel works, Indianapolis, reduced wages.
Carpet factory, Hartford, Conn., reduced wages 10 per cent.
Silk mills, Paterson, N. J., reduction of 20 per cent. that, for milk production, the digestible carbhydrates in field corn stalks, and in

per cent.
Plush mills, Catasaque, Penn., reduction.
Woollen mills, Valley Falls, R. I., reduction of 25 cents a week on girls.
Polk's canning works, Greenwood, Ind., reduction of \$1.50 a week on certain branches.
Carpenters of Cleveland, O., reduced 2½ cents an hour, to take effect Nov. 3. corn stalks. The average daily yield per cow, for 15 days, was 25 2-10 pounds of During the next period of 15 days the ration for cows 5 and 6 was so changed that

29 per cent. of its carbhydrates were derived from dried cornstalks and 27 per cent. from cornmeal. The average daily yield of milk remained unchanged at 25 2-10 pounds per The digestible carbhydrates in cornmeal and cornstalks, therefore, do not differ from

Thomson-Houston Company, Lynn, Mass,, armature winders reduced.
Woollen mills, Ashland, Penn., wages of 70 girls reduced.
Cotton weavers, Lonsdale, R. L. reduced 15 cents per cut, and size of cut increased five yards at the same time. December.

The Lackawanna shuts down all its mines

wages.
Merrimac mills, Lowell, Mass., reduction of 3 cents per 100 on mule spinners.
Potters, Trenton, N. J., reduction of from 0 to 20 per cent. Tool works, Plainfield, N. J., reduced the torking force by discharging a number of milk from cows 3 and 4, upon this ration, was 23 2-10 pounds. Compared with the previous record it shows a daily decrease of one-half pint per cow. This second trial, therefore, substantiates the conclusions ht.; 1500 men effected. Shoemakers at Rochester, N. Y., and Massachusetts reduced.
Clark's thread mills begin the importa-tion of yarn spun in Scotland in order to break down organization of American spin-

ners.
Two thousand employes in Carnegie,
Phipps & Co.'s homestead steel works reduced 10 per cent.
Fairfield Chemical Company, Bridgeport,
Control of the Company of Christmas Fairfield Chemical Company, Bridgeport, Conn., gave their employes a Christmas present of a reduction of 10 per cent, in wages, although the McKinley bill takes sulphuric acid, the principal product of this company, off the free list and imposes a duty of one-fourth of a cent a pound.

Coal miners, Birmingham, Ala., strike against a reduction of wages.

2. Other conditions, temperature, weather influence in increasing the yield from an

The first point was checked by noting the The average daily yield for 15 consecutive Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, reaverage for 15 consecutive days being then

fuction of 20 cents a day.

Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn, reduces wages of 5000 men 10 per cent., to take effect Feb. 1. to take effect Feb. 1.

Reduction of wages of iron miners, Ishpeming, Mich.

Potters in Bell Bros.' pottery, Findlay, O., strike against a reduction. Bell Bros are in the recently organized pottery trust.

Three hundred and fifty men in sanitary ware potteries. Trenton, N. J., strike against a reduction from 10 to 25 per cent. South Chicago plant of Illinois Steel Company closes down.

South Chicago plant of lillhois Steel Company closes down.
Iron mines in Marquette county, Mich.,reduce wages 10 per cent.
Menominee and Gogebic iron mines discharge several thousand men.
Hopedale fabric mills, Hopedale, Mass., reduce wages of weavers 2½ cents a yard.
Silk mills, Warehouse point, Com.,reduce wages of winders and doublers from \$1.37 silk mills, warehouse point, Colinicated wages of winders and doublers from \$1.37 to \$1 per day.

Glass works of United Glass Company, Zanesville, O., close for an indefinite time.

Glass factories at Blossburg, Wellsboro and Covington, N. Y., close. (Concerning the closing of these works, the Philadelphia Press, a high protection paper, says: "As a result of the shut-down more glass blowers are seeking employment than at any time since 1885.")

Scottdale rolling mill and pipe works, Scottdale, Penn., close.
Charlotte furnace. Scottdale, Penn., closes; 1000 men thrown out.

Girls in Jarvis' hat factory, Newark, N. J., engaged as trummers, strike against a reduction of 15 cents a dozen.

Bellefont nail works, Bellefont, Penn., general reduction of 25 per cent.

Potters in sanitary potteries, Trenton, N. J., strike against a reduction.

February.

February.

Miners of Belleville, Ill., strike for a uniorm scale of two cents a bushel.

Illinois steel works, South Chicago, shut lown by the strike of the furnace men for esting chase between an eagle and a jack.

The various circles and downward form scale of two cents a bushel. higher wages.
Pullman car joiners, who strike for \$2 a
lay are notified to return to work or be

The aim of the above work was to compare field corn and fodder corn, regarded simply as sources of winter food for dairies. It has been shown that large areas of land, under identical conditions as regards manure, soil and season, averaged 68 3-10 bushels of shelled corn and 2 2-16 tons of green corn fodder. A comparative feeding trial has shown that in quality the digestible food secured in cornmeal, cornstalks and fodder corn is of equal value for milk production. It has also been shown that as regards the expense of replacing the plant food removed from fields, no practical difference systs between the part of the same time rode rapidly toward them, which had the desired effect of the same time rode rapidly toward them, which had the desired effect of the same time rode rapidly toward them, which had the desired effect of the same time rode rapidly toward them, which had the desired effect of the same time rode rapidly toward them, which had the desired effect of the same time rode rapidly toward them, which had the desired effect of the same time rode rapidly toward them. Potnstown from Company, Bethlehem, Penn., reduction of 10 per cent.

Bug Estate and No Heir.

Pennsylvania Steel Company, Cleveland, Or reduction of 30 per cent.

Coal miners, Duquoin, Ill., reduced 7 cents also been shown that as regards the expense of replacing the plant food removed from fields, no practical difference exists between the percent of the wint of the same time rode rapidly toward them. Sturtevant Blower Works, Januaica Plain, Mass., reduction of 10 per cent.

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Sturtevant Blower Works, Januaica Plain, Mass., reduction of 10 per cent.

Sturtevant Blower Works, Januaica Plain, Mass., reduction of 10 per cent.

Constalks and fodder corn is of 30 per cent.

Coal miners, Duquoin, Ill., reduced 7 cents said. to \$5,000,000, and for this sport, with a vicious downward them to this perc

also been shown that as regards the expense of replacing the plant food removed from fields, no practical difference exists between the crops. Considering the quantity of digestible food and expense incurred in gathering and preserving it, the balance is at present, decidedly in favor of the field corn."

An Opal Worth a Million.

[St. Louis Republic.]

The most famous opal in history was that which was worn in a ring by the Roman Senator Nonius in the days of the triumvirate. Its size scarcely equalled that of a medium-sized hazelnut. Yet its beauty and brilliancy rendered it a marvel among the dilettanti of Rome, especially when it was known that the goldsmiths and "money-changers" had set its value at \$1,000,000.

My Mark Server of the field to be no feirs. The magnificant form of 15 per cent. Coal munication of 12 per cent. Coal munication of 11 per cent, Cocheco Manufacturing Company, weavers ers reduced 4 per cent.

Bubbon weavers, Paterson, N. J., reduction of 12 per cent.
Coal miners, Leavenworth, Kan., reduction of 11 per cent, Cocheco Manufacturing Company, weavers, Paterson, N. J., reduction of 12 per cent.
Coal miners, Leavenworth, Kan., reduction of 12 per cent.

Bubbon was altering and expense incurred in gathering and preserving it, the balance is, at present, decidedly in favor of the field corn."

Cocheco Manufacturing Company, weavers ers reduced 4 per cent.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works, Ak.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works, Ak.
Weavers in Hargreaves mills, Fall River, Mass., strike against low wages.

Tenny's hat factory, Methuen, Mass., reduction of 25 per cent.
Southern Steel Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., reduction of 10 per cent.

Such provided 4 per cent.

Such provided

Conn., strike against a reduction and succeed.

Bates mills, Lewiston, Me., reduction proposed in beaming department amounting to 3 per cent. Operatives strike.

Strike in underwear mills, Jacksonville, Ill., against a reduction.

Coal miners near Huntingburg, Ind., strike against a reduction of wages.

Emma blast furnace. Cleveland, O., reduction of 10 per cent.

Adelaide silk mills, Allentown. Penn., reduction of wages Feb. 13.

American—Kuife Company, Waterbury, Conn., reduction of 20 per cent.

Fisher's pipe foundry, Allentown, Penn., five cents a day on outside and 10 cents on inside men. March. Three hundred and forty weavers in Wau-

make a further cut of 10 per cent. in addito the 10 per cent. reduction which cause

Pottstown Iron Company, Pottstown. Penn., cuts puddlers from \$3.75 to \$3.50 per ton. Third cut since Feb. 1. Standard Steel Company resumes work with non-union men.
Pennsylvania coke miners strike against a reduction of 10 per cent. and demand an a reduction of 10 per cent. and demand an eight-hour day.

Three hundred employes, of the Labaste glass works of Ottawa, Ill., locked out by the proprietors.

Eight hundred weavers employed at the Atlantic mills, Providence, R. I., strike on account of excessive fines.

Illinois Steel Company shuts down its Joliet works indefinitely on account of the strike in the rolling mill department.

Work on coal mines at Rendville, Hocking county, Ohio, suspended several weeks.

Miners in a destitute condition.

Strikers go back to work at the Cochrane

The reductions of wages that have been gade in the "protected industries" of the

HOW THE ANIMALS SLEEP.

A Midnight Visit to the Central Park Menagerie-Interesting to Any One Who Likes Natural History. [New York Tribune.]

An interesting study to any one fond of natural history is to note the different posi tions in which animals and birds rest. A visit to the Central Park menagerie late at night, allowed by the kind courtesy of Supt. Conkling, revealed some curious sights. peanuts, but lay stretched out on the floor of

their cages, their huge legs lying out at full length and the trunk curved under the body. They were all resting on their right

side.

Near by, in the deer-house, the different deer had all crouched down for their rest, with their forelegs bent under them and the hind ones drawn up, while the head was turned to the right, and rested on the side of the body. The oryx, with its long horns, was resting with its head away from the body and the horns making an arch over the shoulders.

November.

Coal operators at Morris, Ill., advance orices 25 cents per ton, but refuse an advance of 10 cents for labor. Strike begun. Two thousand miners strike for \$2 per day at Brazil, Ind.

Merrimac mills, Lowell, Mass., reduction of 15 cents a day on spoolers.

Thomson-Houston Company, Lynn, Mass., armature winders reduced.

Woollen mills, Ashland, Penn., wages of 70 girls reduced.

Togirls reduced.

The little axis deer was cuddled up close to its mother, the two looking like some piece of mahogany picked out

with white.
Fanny, the Skye terrier, who gives her chief attention to the rats that swarm in the house, looked out inquisitively at the the house, while her pup lay curled up on an

The Lackawanna shuts down all its mines in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre.

Two thousand miners on a strike in the vicinity of Fairmount.

United States Rolling Stock Company, Anniston, Ala, strike because they could not get their pay.

Oliver Iron and Steel Mills, Pittsburg, shut down indefinitely, throwing out 3000 men.

Carpet tack makers, Birmingham, Conn., reduction of 20 per cent.

Underwear mills, Birmingham, Conn., reduction of 20 per cent. on women's wages.

Merrimac mills, Lowell, Mass., reduction

The head slightly bent to the right. Opposite them the two-horned rhinoceros was lying at full length on his left side at full length, while the pup lay curled up on an empty sack.

In the lion house the lioness was lying on their side at full length, while the pup lay curled up on an empty sack.

In the left side at full length, while the lion, couchant, rested with his head on his fore paws, that were crossed, his hind legs half drawn under him, and the tail curled in toward the body. The pumas, tigers and leopards were all resting on their sides, in nearly every case lying on the right side.

The heread on his fore paws, that were crossed, his hind legs half drawn under him, and the tail curled in toward the body. The pumas, tigers and leopards were all resting on their sides, in nearly every case lying on their sides, in the left side at full length, while the rupp lay curled up on an empty sack.

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The herene pup lay curled up on an empty sack. The hippopotami showed only their heads

The hippopotami showed only their heads and backs above the water, and Fatima, the baby hippo, rested its ponderous nose on the right shoulder of its mother.

In the smaller mammal house, given up almost entirely to civet cats, possums and such like, every animal had curled itself up into the smallest possible space, burying the nose under the stomach, with all their paws drawn up close to the body. The monkeys were squatting about their cages, their heads bowed down over their chests, the arms resting on the thighs of the hind legs.

Coal miners, Birmingham, Ala., strike against a reduction of wages.

January.

Pittsburg marble, slate and encaustic tile layers, with their helpers, strike for eight hours and \$4 per day.

Four hundred men laid off at the Scranton, Penn., steel mills on account of dulness of trade.

Window glass works at Zanesville, O., shut down for an indefinite period, throwing out 100 men.

Eighty-five weavers in Clay & Groocock's silk mills, Paterson, N. J., strike against a reduction of 7½ per cent.

Meding Mills, Paterson, N. J., reduction of 7½ per cent.

Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, restance above, and its head buried in the pilmes. The porcupine was lying on its without fur.

The emu was resting with the first joints of its legs on the ground, the body a short distance above, and its head buried in the pilmes. The porcupine was lying on its without fur.

stomach, its head bent to the left, with the quills standing out in every direction.

The llamas, zebus and African buffalo were resting as cows rest, with the forelegs drawn under them, and their hind ones drawn in, and this was also true of the American bison. Under the eaves of the houses sparrows were roosting, and for a time, at least, were not chattering and fighting.

The History of a Painting. [New York Collector.]
The Pall Mall Gazette makes the following significant summary of the strange, eventful story of the appreciation of Mil-

let's "Angelus." The picture has been bought for the private gallery of M. Chauchard, who was formerly a director of the Magasins de Louvre. Who sold it to M. Blanc, of Monaco...

Who sold it to M. Blanc, of Monaco...

Who passed in on to Mr. Stevens, who sold it to M. Van Praet.

Whence, after passing through several hands it was bought by M. Wilson...

15

At whose sale M. Secretan bought it...

6

At whose sale the American Art Association bid. While M. Proust, for the French govern-

While M. Proust, for the French government, bid.
Chamber refused the money. Picture went to America, and has now been sold by the American Art Association to M. Chauchard for. 30,000

It is worth while to add to the Gazette's summary that the Paris expert who most vociferously denied "The Angelus" as a masterpiece when New York captured it is the same person who acted as agent for M. Chauchard in its purchase back from New York. Sourgrapes, as is well known, sometimes grow sweet by keeping. Eagle and Jack Rabbit.

[Forest and Stream.]
While hunting antelope on the prairies of down by the strike of the furnace men for higher wages.

Pullman car joiners, who strike for \$2 a day, are notified to return to work or be blacklisted.

Chicago boss plasterers decline to accede to the demand of the union for an advance of \$3.50 to \$4 per day after April 1, and the men will strike.

Miners in Connellsville coke regions strike for an advance of 12½ per cent. and against a reduction of 10 per cent. Still on.

Brooke from Company, Birdsborough, Penn., closed and 450 men thrown out, because they refused a reduction of about 7 per cent.

Ellis & Lessig Steel and from Company, Pottstown, Penn., closed. Seven hundred men refuse a reduction of 12½ per cent.

Sturtevant Blower Works, Jamaica Plain, Mass., reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent.

Patistown from which as the various circles and downward sweeps of the eagle attracted my attention, and I resolved to ascertain the casolved to ascertain the reason. I put spur to my horse and succeeded in gaining an elevation from which agod view of the chase could be had.

The rabbit to all appearances was very much bewildered, and would run first one in circles, its pursuer, the eagle, as if tired of his sport, with a vicious downward swoop, and a stroke of the wing, laid the rabbit out lifeless on the prairie, At this moment I gave a tremendous yell, and at the same time rode rapidly toward them, which had the desired effect of frightening the eagle away, leaving its victim in my possession, which turned out to be the only agod that day

"Well," said a lawyer, as he entered his

in the suburbs? Morris Towne—You had better talk to my wife about that. William Nassau—But you live in the coun-

suck mill, Providence, R. I., strike.

Crane Iron Company, Allentown, Penn., reduce wages 10 per cent.

Employers in coke regions threaten to the care.

William Nassau-How do you like living

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"The aim (if reached or not) makes great

THAT TWO-DOLLAR COUNTERFEIT.

The ways of the wicked are most always found out at the last. The counterfeiters of the two-dollar United States silver certificate forgot to turn the letters Two after photographing the bill and making it otherwise so like the genuine note that it deceived the best experts for a while. The letters on the counterfeit read backward: owr. They are on the top of the figure 2, and are so minute as to require a magnifying glass to be visible. A simple way to prevent counterfeiting would be for the government to establish a mill for the manufacture of its own paper for its currency. the manufacture being sufficiently intricate to defy imitation, while any attempt to establish a similar mill by private individuals would be easily detected

THE CO-OPERATIVE AGE.

The day of co-operation has unmistakably dawned, and the risen sun has climbed weil up in the sky. Better evidence of it cannot be sought than is to be found in the fact that the politicians recognize the full truth of it. The industrial, benefit, benevolent, and other associations that are fast multiplying on all sides, are a sufficient indication that the great body of the people of | the subject. this country are at last resolved peacefully but firmly to stand by one another, as the best if not the only protection left against the mercenary influences that seek to dominate business and politics together.

Only good is possible to be the result of a general combination of this character. It be paid when last story is published. means development rather than the destructiveness of aimless revolution. The solid advantage of the people, on which ever rests the fabric of their progressive districts relatively to the urban first atpurpose, it augurs the positive enlargement analysis of the returns from Connecticut,

it surely signifies that the people are at last while 156 other towns show an increase of a wake to the demands of their higher wel- less than 20,000, many of the agricultural fare. The spirit that animates the movement is one above the reach of paltry poli- in 1880. tics, beyond the grasp and control of demagogues, and that cannot be diverted from its aim by any of the fleeting incidents the action of those engaged in it that allies it to the march of fate. Modern co-operahuman progress, that marks the evolution of serfdom and wage-life into individualism, which in its turn promises and prophesies

the usual spring complaints from the farmin the cities, there is always an "army of the unemployed" who are, or profess to be, anxin such States the farmer struggles on, but bounty, ocean mail subsidy and other things of the same sort, the amount of which no man can possibly predict. ious to get work of almost any honorable kind, that will enable them to keep body mortgages. What are known as the great and soul together without asking charity. This seeming contradiction is interesting.

and on the other men unable to get work.

It is probable that many different causes contribute to this anomalous state of merciless money-lending fraternity, alien to their own class, on the other. fact that for many years the attention of as compared with that of the cities is unturned away from this primitive industry, fortunate on many grounds. It makes govculture was pre-eminently the leading in- result in dearer and poorer food. It leads to for employment. But of late years the policy of the government has been to stimulate every kind of manufacturing business at the expense of farming. and this has had the inevitable result of making the lot of the farmer less attractive farm work, instead of being the first thing of the question, however, has received so return is the efficient cause of the decline much attention of late that we may pass at of that noblest and most useful industrial

wages. Twenty-five dollars a month and board, which is the most the farmers pay, looks small. It is possibly equivalent to \$40 a month without board, and in most robust employments an able-bodied man expects to make more than that. In the country, however, \$40 a month will go much further than in the city, and a pru-dent man can make it support a family in the more money the people turn, into the reasonable comfort if he gets it regularly, But right here comes another reason why farmers are unable to obtain sufficient a man with steady employment the year round. They take on men in the spring, is well over they begin to turn them adrift, careless what becomes of them. After the harvest few farms employ more than one

doing his own work through the winter. have read of his heavy dealings in barley-Now, this is not right, nor is it good policy. No manufacturing concern could turn its help adrift during half or two-thirds of the year without suffering for it, and experiencing the same difficulty the farmers do

in getting the help together again.

to be in the near future. This sudden and The farmers ought to try harder to keep emphatic explanation is pretty good evitheir working force intact all through the dence that the HARRISON family fears it is How a Young Reporter Introduced year. They ought to try to find profitable not true. work for their men to do in the winter. If The case of Mrs. BARNABY of Providence they could do this it would keep their farm shows how unfortunate is the situation of a hands together, much more contented and person left with large wealth, yet without happy than now, and incidentally it would the mental and physical power to take care of it. A prey to beats, adventurers, and increase the farmers' profits. Some farmers sharks of all descriptions, such a person is sharks of all descriptions, such a person is more to be pitied than the inmate of any instance, it is a common practice for the | well-conducted poorhouse intelligent farm hands of the summer to remain and strip tobacco during the winter months. In other places, where there is a proper supply of

of profitable winter work is possible, and

Still another reason for the apparent

scarcity of farm labor is the fact that the

memployed city man seldom knows any-

thing about farming, and often has an ex-

aggerated idea of the difficulty of learning.

And then, it must be confessed, many city

been brought up on pavements, and the

is artificial, of course; the country has

many pleasures that, the city man never

dreams of. Farmers could do much to

men" if they would. We fear there re

on few farms is any done.

the hoe or rakes the hay.

apers have special interest

why farming does not pay.

A paper on "Ensilage," from the Connec-

will follow in successive weeks. Prizes will

RURAL DEPOPULATION.

racted attention in the case of New Hamp-

he is steadily sinking up to his neck in

'truck-farmers' of the West ship their

products from 500 to 1500 miles away from

the great industrial sections of the East.

and are the victims of exorbitant rates of

transportation on the one hand and of a

A decline of the agricultural population

rupt politics of cities. It must gradually

an increasing neglect of country roads, thus

augmenting the neglect of farms and farm-

ing. It takes away from popular suffrage

What party and what policy is responsible

for this lamentable drift of things? Some

of the causes, perhaps, lie outside of all

politics. But certain it is that a policy

which follows the transportation extor-

tioners and the money-lending Shylocks

with onerous tariff taxes that offer no

pursuit which gives to national growth its strength, morality, stability and perma-

EDITORIAL POINTS.

England's revenues for the past year ex-

ceed the expenditures by \$9,000,000, and

plus to making elementary education free.

was opened last Sunday, has already cost

about half a million, including the cost o

removing the pastor's whiskers. It is this

modern mania for costly churches and high-salaried clergymen that Mrs. BESANT calls

"Old Hutch," the Chicago grain king, is

treasury the harder they are ground

Christianity."

The citizens of New York have completed the Washington memorial arch fund of \$100,000 already, in spite of numero other calls. In no city in the world is the timber, the wise farmer sets up a little inexontribution box for public purposes more pensive shingle mill and keeps his farm liberally entertained than in the mptropolis. hands employed in winter making shingles. Other farmers have wood lots that can be

Emperor WILLIAM has taken a religious turn, and is to shut himself up for meditaprofitably cleared in cold weather. Others tion in the room in Wartburg where LUTHER have ponds and make a fairly good thing red the inkstand at the devil. As the Emby cutting ice. Even if these winter emperor has caused some anxiety of late be-ployments yield little or no prefit, they are cause of his rather free use of alcohol, it is not at all unlikely that he is going to the Old Harry himself if he is not careful. of great use in keeping the farm laborers together. On almost every farm some kind

corn for the past year or two will hardly be

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

haste to insist that Mr. BLAINE is not in the

The adoption of the Australian ballot ystem in Ohio brings up the number of States which have accepted more or less complete laws in this matter of the secret ballot to 24. The remaining States will hardly hold out much longer.

CAN'T FIGURE A SURPLUS.

men would be-or think they would be-Carlisle and McMillan on Treasury insupportably lonely on a farm. They have

quiet of the country oppresses them. This WASHINGTON, May 3.-There is no more autious and conservative man in public make the life more attractive to their "hired mains yet another reason. Farming is mighty hard work for the man who swings ion of the finances and has this to say:

"I am not prepared now to make a full tatement. I have not looked into the matter carefully enough. But it is apparent that a large deficiency exists. If there is plenty of money in the treasury, why should the secretary want to call in the 4½ per cent. bonds, and reissue them at 2 per

per cent. bonds, and reissue them at 2 per cent?

"It seems that Mr. Leech has included in his statement of the cash in the treasury the subsidiary coin. The subsidiary coin is only legal tender for \$5, \$5, deducting the subsidiary coin in the treasury, there is a deficiency of \$18,000,000.

It seems that Mr. Leech has made an error about silver. Under the act of 1890 the treasury must, purchase \$4,500,000 worth of silver each month, for which treasury notes are issued. Now, according to one of the statements made by Mr. Leech, he holds that the treasury can issue silver certificates against the silver bullion, for which treasury notes have been issued.

"Leech, he holds that the treasury can issue silver certificates against the silver bullion, for which treasury notes have been issued."

"No, you would rather wait on him yourself; and no doubt you did do so when he

ssued.
"I see Mr. Leech says that by returning to the old form of monthly statement the surplus would appear larger than under the present form. Yet, when the late Secretary Manning discarded the old method, the Republicans charged him with preparing a statement that showed a larger surplus than was in the treasury, in order to help out the tariff reform policy of the Cleveland administration."

The senator said the Republicans would ind it difficult to explain a great many sthings. This issue of THE WEEKLY GLOBE is eculiarly attractive on every page, but two "Farming East and West" is timely and mportant. In it Senator PEFFER, just

elected to Congress by the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, and General Butter tell things.

The revenues of the government, he said, were falling off, not only from internal revenue taxes, but customs duties, and there was the sugar bounty, that would take quite a large sum, to say nothing of the draft that the treasury would be called upon to meet at the beginning of the fiscal year. ticut Experiment Station reports, contains the best and most practical information on

year.

Congress, he said, would be confronted with this question when it meets in December, and it would not do to dismiss the subject by saying there was nothing in it.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee is another man who weighs his words well. He said on the subject:

"Yes, I have read the statements made by the treasury officials, which try to show that the last Congress did not deplete the treasury.

"In the confronted with the subject in the said on the said on the subject in the subject in th Next week Mr. ANDREW H. WARD will contribute one of his instructive essays on how to make farming pay. Next week the second of the prize stories written by boys and girls will appear. The third and fourth

The gradual depopulation of the rural heretofore made by those preceding the present officials holding to the same politi-cal faith were incorrect. But no artful array of figures, no distorting of facts, can change shire. The Massachusetts census returns showed the same condition of things. An ne status.
"First, the expenditures of the govern

now completed, confirms the tendency. A ment for the two years for which appropriations were made by the last Congress amounted to \$1,008,000,000, and this does dozen of the largest cities show four-fifths of the increase of 123,558 in that State,

dozen of the largest cities show four-fifths of the increase of 123,558 in that State, while 156 other towns show an increase of less than 20,000 many of the agricultural or hill towns having less population than in 1880.

It is a still more serious fact that this tendency of agriculture to decline is not confined to New England. We recently showed that of the 88 counties of Ohio, 36, outside of the cities, had lost in population. It has also been discovered from the returns of the State of New York that, outside of the cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, the population of the State above the Harlem river is less than it was 10 years ago. In States as far Westas Indiana and Michigan, as well as in Tennessee. West Virginia, Maryland, and some of the south Atlantic States, the same tendency is quite marked. As the analysis of the returns in all the States relative to rural and urban population ing.

And what have we in the newer States? In such States the farmer struggles on, but

MAGNITUDE OF FLORICULTURE. Interesting Statistics in Regard to New

England Establishments. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- A very interesting bulletin has been issued by the census office, giving the statistics for the floriculture industry throughout the country.

magnitude of the business. The florists have \$40,000,000 invested in their establishments, and they gave employment to 16,847 men and 1958 women, who earned \$8,483,657 during last year. The value of the product was over \$26,-

00,000. In New Hampshire one establishment is wned and managed by a woman: in Ver-cont, 2; in Massachusetts, 25, and in Con-

necticut, 5.
In Massachusetts, 884,411 roses were propagated; 1,275,945 hardy plants; 932,000 other plants. The sales amounted to \$1,630,462.35.

[Philadelphia Record.] Apropos of the proposed change in the de-

says that one side of the coin shall contain a figure emblematic of liberty, the word "liberty," and the phrase, "United States of America," and on the other side an American eagle and "E Pluribus Unum." The use of the words, "In God We Trust" is left to the discretion of the director of the mint. The illegality of the current design lies in the fact that the phrases, "E Pluribus Unum" and "United States of America" have been transposed, each being on the wrong side. The general symmetry of the design, however, carried approval with it. When the first designs were being perfected the inscriptions were changed variously, and one die was made in which the words "E Pluribus Unum" were stamped around the outside rim or edge of the coin. This was to prevent counterfeiting.

[Christian Union.] If you stick a stick across a stick

Or stick a cross across a stick Or cross a stick across a stick Or stick a cross across a cross Or cross a cross across a cross

ick
Or cross a crossed stick across a cross
Or cross a crossed stick across a stick
Or cross a crossed stick across a cross

TOWNSEND'S LETTER

Why Women and Their Serowned in part by the President's son, makes vants Disagree. presidential race and will positively decline

Anna Dickinson to Fame.

Widows Who Are Looking for Men to Stave Off Lawsuits.

Washington, May 2.—"Dear me," said a ady of the senatorial circle yesterday, "I have to leave my comfortable home and go again to Europe. I am always seasick, like thing in Europe, but it has to be done."

"Because the servant girl problem com els me to go." 'I fear that you do not go at this servant problem like a man; is it not true that you sit down and mope before you have made

ny effort to find servants? 'Yes, I suppose that is so; I immediately begin to think of my past experiences in trying to get servants. Women do not seem procure their help as easily as men do. We take offence at the questions these ser vants ask us. What do you think of a girl for instance, asking me what kind of a bed I furnish or what the mattress is made of? Others ask what sort of company is to be furnished them, and whether they are to be nesome, etc. What in the world are we

"You must either organize and raise some household labor or go and find foreign labor, which has been better disciplined by more oroughgoing women or a better condition of humility in the society, or you must, Statements-Statistics on Agricul- with your daughters, keep the house your-self. A good many alternatives arise to the mind which might be practicable, such as depending on male help instead of female, and raising the wages, for supply and delife than Senator Carlisle of Kentucky. mand fix all compensations, and if a good There is no higher authority on the na- servant is of as much value to the family tional finances than the Kentucky senator. as a good clerk, you must pay the money, Mr. Carlisle has been interviewed on the and in the course of time perhaps the clerk recent numerous statements made by prom-inent treasury officials regarding the condi-and prefer that sort of labor. Then you might do as our mothers did who were foridden to hold slaves, namely, to take an ndentured child out of an asylum or from ome poor family and raise it; the law would make it yours until it became of a certain

> "Oh, I wouldn't be bothered with anything like that!"
> "If you can't be bothered you will continue
> to be bothered; if you will take no pains it

self; and no doubt you did do so when he was a plain man, before he became a large

"Well, that was true. I think I was happier when I kept my own house than I have been ever since with all these acquisitions. But here they are, and it would be preposterous for me to conduct my house in Washington as if I was the servant maid, or to go to the country where I expect to drive and wear cool wrappers and have the fire to look after, the setting of the table, etc."

"I confess, madame, that your case is a

ouseholder, a politician, etc.

y after, the setting of the table, etc."

"I confess, madame, that your case is a general one. We established a theory of government which is working very hard against the well-to-do. In your travels in a Europe you might get very good servants and make all your arrangements with them as to wages, meals, etc.; but the Congress in which your husband sits has passed a law that nobody shall better himself as to his domestic servants in this country, by getting any abroad.

"You cannot even hire a man to interpret

Congress, he said, would be confronted with this question when it meets in December, and it would not do to dismiss the subject by saying there was nothing in it.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee is another man who weighs his words well. He said on the subject:

"Yes, I have read the statements made by the treasury officials, which try to show that the last Congress did not deplete the treasury." What do I think of them? I think they are more artful and earnest than convincing.

"Do I regard them as correct?

"Well, If the methods of computation now being resorted to to show there is a surplus are correct, the debt statements heretofore made by those preceding the wastest efficials helding to the several efficiency in the condensation of the miracles in the pulpit if he comes under the contract labor law. Are you aware that the domestic servant question has come to be what it is from the incapacity of the wives of successful men? I hope I do not press this matter too far."

"No, but to tell you the truth, I am like many women, rather incapable of following a subject out. I can express an intuition upon it, but when I am told what to do I begin to feel my helplessness, and it seems disagreeable to continue the conversation. Do not be offended, because my husband and myself go through this same thing very often. I think loould listen to you without getting any abroad.

"He prevails by his intelligence, perseverance and wisdom. On the other side of life lies the whole female sex, with its poor, its middle class and its rich, and yet you have never done anything with it as women. Why are you not training up good servants to take care of these expensive houses, so artistically ornamented?

"Do you expect men to do all that? If so, you must let men also operate the interior of the house without interfering. But I never saw a woman who would let her husband find the servants and fix the order of his household. You are not advancing, as a sex, in dealing with the real problems of life, and the farther you go into philosophical questions, the less adapted are you to keep house.

sophical questions, the less adapted are you to keep house.

"How does it happen that the English woman, who is not often as keen and interesting as her American sister, has the servant question in good form after her experience of many years? I never heard complaint in England from the servants; they expect to have beer as a part of their subsistence, but the mistress always keeps the key or has a housekeeper who keeps it.

"Again, American women furnish no compensation to their servants for living under the same roof except dollars. If you expect to keep a servant of your own race stock, you must not live altogether separated from her."

Anna Dickinson 18 Years Ago. Anna Dickinson 18 Years Ago.

The case of Anna Dickinson crosses the mind as one considers what Mrs. Lewes had o say upon "Woman's want of Initiative." You remember that Gwendolen, in that norough woman's story of "Deronda," pawned her bracelet at a gambling resort in fermany, and a thoughtful stranger redeemed and sent it back to her, and in the course of time she found this to be the man, and though he was in love with another woman and engaged to be married, she, in

woman and engaged to be married, she, in a helpless sort of way, expected him to come to her assistance and do everything for her even after she had made a bad match and was a widow.

Similar instances are repeated every day in man's sight. I know 20 women who have been left widows and are everlastingly plaguing men in their neighborhoods to come and look over their accounts, to stave off a lawsuit and keep them from worry and all that are confessions that the female head is uneasy that wears the crown of independence. Independence is just what nine-tenths of the women do not want.

Anna Dickinson I saw in 1860 at a little conventicle in the small town of Kennett Square. She had no reputation at that time, and probably had never been mentioned in a newspaper. On my part I had hardly ever seen an abolitionist, though I was a Lincoln boy.

ever seen an abolitionist, though I was a Lincoln boy.

The New York Herald had so often described Phillips, Cheever and others as old scoundrels who ought to be hanged, and would defame Gen. Washington, the American flag and the Union, that I thought I would go down as a fresh reporter and see what an abolitionist was.

How "Gath" Advertised Anna. A friend and myself who had gone down sign of the Bland dollar, it is a curious fact to Kennett Square felt rather bored by the that the present design is illegal. The law character of the proceedings. It looked character of the proceedings. It looked like a sort of Dorcas Society which had

to Kennett Square felt rather bored by the character of the proceedings. It looked like a sort of Dorcas Society which had gotten into a temporary spasm at the appearance of a black tom-cat. The disposition to have spats among the members of these progressive friends would have been ludicrous but for the want of humor in the proceedings.

At one time or another, I forget whether afternoon or evening, a young person arose, wearing a light gray dress, very plain and cleap, a white, plain collar and a little white bow. Her hair was cut short and seemed to be in ringlets. She had some thing the look of a boy, and women who resemble boys are recommended to boys, as we were at that time.

The speech of Anna Dickinson that day, which brought her into notice, through my report, was about like all the speeches she ever made afterwards; she grew very little, according to my observation. A diatribe, the searching for something harsh and fierce to say, rather a solicitation for some one to attack, an unmaidenly going out of her course to find some military man to abuse, like McClellan, who might have had with the weman's youth and beauty, for she was only 18 years old, and with the paparent poverty or plainness, for she never looked as well afterward in whatever she wore, caused me to pay attention to be made of her. The speech all mention to be made of her. The stricte was copied from the Philadelphia Press into the New York Heraid, made three or four col-

umns, and there was produced to the world Anna Dickinson.

Something About Tilton. There was some resemblance between Theodore Tilton and Miss Dickinson, in their hunting up fierce personalities to present. Tilton, for example, when he was the mogul of the Independent, denounced William M. Evarts for having become the

He Is Entitled to Vote. Suppose a citizen who cannot read nor write, but who was a voter before 1857, fails to pay his poll

tax and thereby has his name taken off the voting sist, can he have his name put on again? J. s.

A woman rents a tenant from her brother. While the house is being raised her husband falls down

cellar and gets killed. Her brother never collects

her relatives. They have sold it. Will she have to

Yes. The title having passed to other hands her

Once More the Docotr's Duties.

I engaged a doctor for my wife, and agreed to pay

nim \$25. The doctor performed his duty, and after wards made four visits. Was it not his duty to call every day during the nine days following the opera-

on? Have I, therefore, the right to deduct the

If the doctor performed all the service necessary

ne is entitled to his pay, whether he made 10 visi

Can Only Sue the Company.

A Legacy In Ireland.

Better employ some one in Ireland, say at Dubli

Ready Pay Helps All.

Some people complain that money is tight. Why is it tight? Because the "rich" men will not pay cash, but will let their bills run six or eight months,

MURDERERS AT LARGE.

teries of the Metropolis.

We don't catch the wretch who murdered

and, by the way, you might infer from th

hurrah in our newspapers that all New

York is agitated because a low-lived wrete

murdered and horribly butchered a drunker

woman of the town.

Nothing could be further from the fact.

The newspapers are excited because they have something to make a fuss about, and

the police are worried in their search for the

Such wretches abound here. They don't always commit murder, but

When they do. sometimes they are found

out, but quite as often not, and when they are caught, sometimes they are punished, but quite as often not.

I saw in a leading cafe last week at one time six well-known men, each of whom has killed a fellow-being, and one of them three.

Pretty Annie Downey.

The records show numbers of murders

never traced. Among others Annie Downey, a pretty blonde woman, who was known

as "Curley Tom," but whose real name was

there was no evidence on which to hole any of the prisoners, they were discharged and her murderer has never been found.

assassin, but all this means nothing to the

respectable families of the city.

hey often would if they dared.

To the Editor of The Globe:

ant for five visits from the sum agreed upon?

eave, she having the tenement free for 20 years?

william M. Evarts for having become the attorney of Andrew Johnson under the attorney of Andrew Johnson under the articles of impeachment. About that time Mr. Tilton culminated.

He was the man who brought about the fuss between Blaine and Conkling, which raged in the Republican party so many years. He went to Washington and described Conkling as the successor of Henry Winter Davis as the leader of Congress.

Soon afterward Conkling had a spat with Blaine, and Blaine was referred to by this letter of Tilton, saying that it had been too much praise for the egotism of the turkey cock from New York.

That remark was like the hole in the doublet of Jean Sans Peur through which, said Henry IV., the English entered France. The election of Cleveland was due to that remark, and the breach it caused in the Republican party, hasty time servers taking Mr. Conkling's presumed froms for an order for them to go and abuse Mr. Blaine. In the course of time Mr. Tilton completely retired from influence and affairs, and Miss Dickinson, at the age of almost 50, finds herself in a conflict with her sister, and tumbled out of an institution, not into the tranquility of a quiet home and bed, but upon the rostrum, where she regales audiences with attacks on Clarkson, Quay and a parcel of small people, who did not pay her a good big figure for going into the late campaign. any rent afterwards. That was 20 years ago. The brother is dead, and his wife willed the property to

Anna on the Stage. Rant sometimes does on the Bowery side of town, but its highest professors, even Edwin Forrest, at last fall out of favoritism. Miss Dickinson wrote a play upon Anne Boleyn, a character suggestive, perhaps, o her female ideal, one who from a maid of honor rose to be a queen, and slipped where she had made it slippery for her prede-

nonor rose to be a queen, and supped where she had made it shippery for her predecessor.

This piece was described as being clever, especialty in its depiction of Anne Boleyn's horror and fear, when she came to die for her temerity. Therein spoke the woman, and so we see the woman at the present time coming back from obscurity to the stage, to say nothing piteous, but to point with scorn to this or that person who did not keep his word to the sublime Me.

"What Answer" was the title of Miss Dickinson's novel, and why should we answer everything that is put to us. The same title is put to us by half the boys who whistle and who yell "Sa-a-ay."

In short, here is a life which has gotten into the commonpiace books and cyclopedias and yet has no culmination, any more than Mullett the architect, who raged through a hundred buildings, and at last confessed by his act that he was a failure. Few women, except in sublime necessity, are called upon to surrender their nature and its tender dispositions for the brawls of men and the intellectual and factional disputes which must needs break out among animal natures. I should like to know if there is any way I co make an insurance company pay the insurance the owe me. Three years ago I got insurad in an acc dent insurance company, and about a month after if I lost the use of a limb I was to get \$1000, bu while I was sick the doctor gave me \$130 and tool my pelley papers, and that's all I got out of my in What would be the best way to find out about legacy which was left in Ireland in the last century D. J H.

nimal natures.

holding the money to speculate on. I will relate an instance showing how ready pay helps all. Mr. A, heing a well-to-do man, gave hus wite \$100 for dress. As Mrs. A was going out shopping she met Mrs. B, to whom Mr. A owed \$35. Well, being a good woman, she paid it. Mr. B went down the street and met Mr. C, the grocer, to whom he paid \$30 for groceries. Mr. C went to the store happy. Mrs. D, a poor tailoress, came in and presented a bill to Mr. C of \$10 for work, which he paid. Mrs. D then bought some coal and food, thereby britging comfort into her home. The rich preach about the poor being hard pay when the trouble lies with them. If they would pay, it is a fact that the business people depend upon the "poor but cash trade" to run their business while the rich speculate. P. holding the money to speculate on. I will relate a The Legends of Woman Four-fifths of all our quarrels on the male e of life arise from ambition, too often the appearance in public life of a woman is nothing but ambition, fierce, half-scrupulous, vain, and at last ineffective. The egend of woman has some confirmation in

Howard Tells the Story of Murder Myshe drunken rounder last week, howeve

egend of woman has some confirmation in the lite of every day, that she was made for intercourse, as man's friend, to assuage his pains and make him better.

The French Joan, whom our race burned, nevertheless, for her unseemly femininity was originally moved by the visible suffering of her folks and by the dire distresses of her country. So might in the civil war a woman feel called upon to take a prominent part in harangueing the soldiery, but, after the contest was done, what should she know of the structure of things qualifying her to speak on reconstruction.

During the French revolution there were a set of French women who made it their business to dance around the cart which took the unhappy to guillotine. They were there every day, a sort of furies.

No doubt the temper of the times gave them some warrant. But, as time proceeded and their imitators came forward when Paris was besieged, it became the duty of the provisional president and his government to shoot these women down.

Nevertheless, France has lasted as a republic for 21 years, much longer than the government of Robespierre lasted.

Ann Hutchinson.

Ann Hutchinson. The last woman called to our notice reminds us of the first, who was Ann Hutchfor the oratory of her preacher at Boston, in England, followed him to Boston, in Massausetts, making her family cross the sea, usband and all, and in the new Boston she set up a little conventicle to criticise the preachers, with the intent of eulogizing her own by comparison.

Hell hath no fury like a preacher scorned;

Rev. Mr. Wilson began to lay pipes for this

woman. He became a stump speaker, it is
said, the first in the world, and spoke from
the crotch of a tree, like a frog. A general

banishment took place of Ann Hutchinson and all her foliowers, including by a curious perversion of justice, her brother-in-law.

She went to Rhode Island and there showed the woman's nature in awe and fear of further annoyance.

She could not stay that near to Massachusetts but went on to the Dutch territories, where the Indians had just broken out, and not knowing the difference between a saint of light and any other squaw, they tomahawked Ann Hutchinson, and, it issaid, all her children but one, who fell into some domestic utensil which the good mother had too long neglected, and was thus miracucoolong neglected, and was thus miracu-lously preserved, to have disputative de-

ndants, who became governors, and so th. George Alfred Townsend. ETIQUETTE FOR STREET CARS. Ladies Should Make as Much Trouble for

the Conductor as Possible. [Detroit Free Press.] No true lady should ever have her fare ready when the conductor enters the car.
Only women do that. The true lady will take time to hunt in her bag, look through her purse and search her pocket, keeping the conductor waiting for her from three to

No lady should thank the man who offers her a seat. Men are never crippled, rhoumatic or tired, and the builder of the first street car expected they would ride on the platforms anybow.

In case there are four ladies on one side of the car and 10 men packed in like sardines on the other, and a woman who looks like a seamstress enters, the four ladies should look totally unconscious of her presence, and preserve a feeling of utter selfishness as to whether she stands or gets off and walks. In about two minutes two of the men will feel obliged to get up and give her a seat.

walks, in about two hindress wo to the men will feel obliged to get up and give her a seat.

A real lady who accidentally loses a cent on the floor of the car will neither yell "murder!" nor call for the police. In a haughty, dignified way, which admits of no argument, she will order the car stopped, all the other passengers to alight, and then have the car turned bottom side up. The coin will be found, the car can proceed, and peace and complacency will build a nest in the driver's ear.

Where a car has only one open side to the rear platform, a real lady will govern herself accordingly by getting on the wrong side of the street. The car will have to wait at least a minute extra, but she will have exhibited her dignity and proved her unconcern for customs.

No lady should recognize an acquaintance on a car until it has stopped at her street. She should then sail down the aisle, pass the time o'day, inquire about different mutual friends, and hold the car at least three minutes. If there is any swearing from the back platform she mustn't let on that she hears it.

One object in having street cars in a town

One object in having street cars in a town is that baby carriages and small children may be accommodated. If you are only going three blocks stop a car, order the driver to hang the buggy with its dirty wheels against the backs of the men compelled to stand on the platform, and then pass in your five children. No fares are to be collected for them, and they are therefore entitled to occupy the whole side of the car.

The rule against dogs does not apply to





The above machine, which is offered as a prize to boys who secure 50 yearly subscribers, at \$1 each, has loop frame of steel tubing and 26-inch wheels; crescent rims, moulded Para gum rubber tires; direct butt-ended spokes; adjustable cone bearings to both wheels; cone bearings to crank shaft axle; detachable slotted cranks; pedals fitted with square corrugated rubbers; handle bar and saddle adjustable for height; coasters of neat design; chain adjustable; detachable wire lantern bracket; detachable cross bar. It has all the good points of the larger pattern safeties, and is built of good material, and finely finished. It is the only boy's safety with a 26-inch wheel and hollow steel-drop frame that sells at its price. Each machine supplied with tool bag, wrench and oil can.

FREE FOR 50 SUBSCRIBERS AT \$1 EACH.

The Weekly Globe will give the Lovell Safety Bicycle, engraved and described above, to any Boy or Girl who will secure 50 yearly subscribers at \$1. It will be delivered, free of express or freight charges, to any home in New England. Outside of New England, the express or freight charges will be paid by the sender of club.

FREE FOR 50 SUBSCRIBERS AT \$1 EACH.

Every boy wishes to own a bicycle, for pleasure and health, and The Weekly Globe will help him to one that will not cost him a cent. He will only have to devote his spare hours out of school for a little while to getting yearly subscribers. He can get subscribers in his own town, in adjoining towns, or anywhere. He can get subscribers easily, and own as good a bicycle as there is in his town. Only 50 subscribers at \$1 each will secure it free. Send for all the sample copies you need.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

for Our National Game. [Chicago Tribune.]

In the dim light of the single gas jet that convince the observer that, whatever the flickered lonesomely in the sky part of a shortcomings of the street-cleaning depart-West Madison st. boarding-house the form of the young man who asked this question in a husky, trembling whisper cast a ble for dirty streets by allowing their emvague shadow on the dingy wall and height-

Armie Martin, who was found dead in bed at her home on the top floor of 111 Prince st, on the morning of Jan. 18, 1880. She had been strangled with a pillow slip, and then hacked and cut in a horrible man-

there was no evidence on which to hold any of the prisoners, they were discharged, and her murderer has never been found.

On the night previous to her violent death the woman received calls from several young men, the last about 12 o'clock.

No one saw the caller go out, and no one but the girl knew him.

At first the theory of suicide was advanced by the police, but the coroner decided that the woman could not have mutilated her head and body after the pillow slip had been tied about her neck.

There were two other women—a cook and a chambermaid—asleep on the same floor, but neither of them heard any unusual noise during the night.

There had been no struggle, for everything in the room was in order.

The thing which most puzzled the police was the position in which they found the bed.

It had been pushed close up to the door, and it took the united strength of two policemen to force the door open.

This suggested the theory of suicide, but blood marks were found on the window sash and on the washbowl and pitcher.

The water in the bowl was of a purplish hue, and upon being analyzed it was found that it was mixed with blood, and there was no doubt that the murderer had washed his hands before making his escape.

For a year or more, Capt. McDonald and his detectives tried to solve this mystery, but utterly failed.

No one claimed the unfortunate girl's body, and it was buried in the potter's field, and the only record of the crime is this entry in the books at police headquarters:

"Annie Downey, alias" Cuptey Tom,' came to her death by strangulation at the hands of some one as yet unknown."

The murder of Mary Rogers, the cigar girl who worked for John Anderson, the millionnaire tobacconist, is another unsolved mystery.

Edgar Allen Poe immortalized this story under the title of "The Mystery of Marie Roget," and in this volume asserts that John Anderson was always suspected of the crime.

Mary was 18 years old. She was pretty and petite, and old Anderson loved her.

John Anderson was always suspected or the crime.

Mary was 18 years old. She was pretty and petite, and old Anderson loved her.

One day the girl lett home to go to her work, and three weeks afterwards the body was found in the Elysian fields in New Jer-

Her throat was cut from ear to ear.
Anderson was watched closely and finally placed under arrest, but there being no evidence against him he was discharged.
This ended the investigation, and Mary Rogers' name was added to the long list of those who have been murdered by an unknown land. known hand.

Helen Jewett, christened "Dorrieas Doyen," was a woman of the town.

She was admired by wealthy men and lived in luxury.

One Sunday morning she was murdered in her bed.

One Sunday morning she was murdered in her bed.

The assailant used a hatchet to commit the deed, and then to cover up the crime set fire to the bed clothes.

Richard P. Robinson, one of the woman's admirers, had been drinking champagne in the room with her at midnight, and he was arrested, tried and found "not guilty."

Then there was the famous Nathan murder on 23d st., and to my mind that of Dr. Burdell was never cleared up, but so long as men who are known as man-killers walk our streets and enterunder respectable guise respectable places, why bother about these great unknowns?

Weather springy.

Howard.

BLAME FOR DIRTY STREETS

There Would Have Been One Sure, But Rests Most Upon the People Who "Eureka, have you ever looked death in

less treatment of me a little too far.

He laid, a slungshot, a sandbag, a pair of brass knuckles, two bowie knives, a bottle of vitriol, and a brace of Derringers on the table, drew from under his coat a huge cutlass, and advanced upon the girl, who now turned to fly.

"It is of no use!" he said, in a harsh, grating voice. "The door is locked and the key is in my pocket. Do not undertake to cryout. If you do I shall smother you with this!" And he snatched his overcoat from the chair on which it hung, and held it threateningly over her.

The truth flashed upon the horror-struck girl. She was alone with a madman.

In times of deadly peril the brain, unless paralyzed with terror, acts with lightning-like quickness.

An inspiration born of despair flashed through the brain of Eureka Plumduff.

"George," she said, calmly, "I shall not resist. I am willing to die. But before you do this dreadful deed let me say just one word."

"I will give you thirty seconds!" he an-

do this dreadth deed for moss; word."

"I will give you thirty seconds!" he answered, hoarsely.

"In the street outside, George." she said.
"I hear a boy calling out: Evezing Tomahawk, extra edition! all about the —."

The young man darted to the door, unlocked it in a flash, and, as he tumbled down the stalrway, three steps at a time, his voice the stairway, three steps at a time, his voice and through the building with the frantic "Hold on there, boy! Wa-a-a-ait! What's

> Zailroad Incivility. [Chambers' Journal.]

All railway companies are very particular about civility being shown to the public. with perhaps one exception, known to most railway men; but even that company has many others. A bald-headed director of this company was travelling with some this company was travelling with some strangers, and at one of the stations one of them asked the name of the place.

A porter pomted to the name board, remarking: "Can't you read?" The director was somewhat vexed, but said nothing. At the next station another of the passengers asked if they changed there for A.—. "Sit still and don't bother; this ain't a junction," the porter replied. The director, who was much surprised at the incivility of the porters, told the strangers who he was, and expressed regret that they had been so spoken to.

"I will see, however," he said. "if they "I will see, however," he said, "It they will speak in the same way to me." At the next station he put his head out of the window, but could get no one's attention till the train was moving off, when a porter came up and shouted to him: "Keep your hald head in, old duffer, or you'll catch cold." He fumed with rage, but the strangers seemed to enjoy his defeat.

There was trouble at those three stations the next day, and three faces were seen no more on those platforms. Why the Pickpockets Have Left Paris.

[M. Alphonse Bertillon in the May Forum.] One of the curious consequences of the inon that the our wanted sour streets and enter under respectable gaise respectable places, why bother about these great unknowns?

A Marvellous Echo.

[Contier du Midt.]

At a wateringplace in the Pyrenees the conversation at table turned upon a wonderful ento to be heard some distance off on the range of international pickpockets from Paris. Eight years ago 100 of them were arrested there yearly; by 1887 the number had fallen to 34, and it did not exceed a dozen during the past year. Being satisfied that it has become impossible for them to hide their antecedents in case of a that you ons to take re to oblige

"It is astonishing," exclaimed an inhabitant of the Garonne. "As soon as you have spoken you hear distintly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier the echo assumes the Spanish accent."

Letting Him Down.

[Cloak Review.]

Husband—I won enough money last night at poker to get you a new dress.

Wife (sobbing)—I think you might stop playing those horrid cards, John. You know what it may lead to in the end, and to think that I should ever be the wife of a gambler. This is t-t-too much. What kind of a dress shall I get?

One of the curious consequences of the infalliointy of the anthropometric system of identificational pickpockets from that lighting of the anthropometric system of identificational pickpockets from that give are got international pickpockets from that give are got of arrest, and fearing also the uncrease of arrest, and fearing also the uncrease of arrest, and fearing also the uncrease of arrest, and fearing also the ingression of arrest, and fearing also the uncrease of a gamp, have been registed that it has become impossible for them to ha

Scatter the Dirt. [Gen. Emmons Clark in Popular Science Monthly

A walk in the principal streets and avenues from 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning will in a husky, trembling whisper cast a vague shadow on the dingy wall and heightened the unearthly ghastliness of his pallid face.

"Ha! ha!" she laughed, scornfully. "What does it matter to you, George Spoonamore?"

"It matters to you!" he hissed between his set teeth. "Eureka Plumduff, the last hour of your life has come! You have carried your fickleness, your deceit, your heartless treatment of me a little too far.

He laid, a slungshot, a sandbag, a pair of brass knuckles, two bowie knives, a bottle of vitriol, and a brace of Derringers on the table, drew from under his coat a huge cullass, and advanced upon the girl, who now turned to fly.

"It is of no use!" he said, in a harsh, grating voice. "The door is locked and the key is in my pocket. Do not undertake to cryout. If you do I shall smother you with this!" And he snatched his overcoat from the chair on which it hung, and held it threateningly over her.

The truth dashed upon the horror-struck girl. She was alone with a raadman.

In times of deadly peril the brain, unless paralyzed with terror, acts with lightning in the grain of the problem is only the application to the streets of the family arrules which there was a day must the floors of the house be swept, if such a practice is tolerated?

PHOTOGRAPHIC VOUCHERS. ployes to sweep into the streets the dust o

PHOTOGRAPHIC VOUCHERS.

oof Which Big Advertisers Require that Contracts are Fulfilled.

"Some of the big mercantile firms that ely largely upon liberal advertising for their patronage," said a big bill poster, "go to great expense to attract attention. The cost of advertising with them is not limited to the mere payment of the newspapers, painters, bill posters and others who undertake to display their announcements; but there are a number of necessary expenses incidental to these which are by no means small items in the total expenditure.

forms of advertisements, and the demand

ravelling.

"One of the forms of advertising, which is extensively indulged in by these firms, is the painting of signs on the fences and rocks along the lines of the railroads which enter this town. In making a contract with a bill poster, who usually does this work, the firm specifies the style and size of the signs it wants and the places in which it wants them displayed.

"The bill poster then sends out his mon, presumably to fulfil the terms of the contract but these men travel over hundreds of miles of territory, and the question arises: How can the firm be certain that its provisions have been properly carried out? It is impossible for the members of the firm to spend time in going over all these miles personally, and, as a result, they have to employ a man who can do it for them. This man can do little else.

"If the firm would rest content with his assurances his labor would be comparatively light, but one of the first principles of a big mercantile firm seems to be that, so, far as possible, the assertions of an employe should be supported by material proof. It would, of course, be possible for the man who undertakes this work to defraud the firm by conspiring with the bill poster, and, to prevent this possible collusion, a novel form of proof that the work has been properly done has been devised.

"The firm's agent follows in the footsteps of the bill poster's workmen. He is provided with a camera, and he photographs every one of the firm signs. As each photograph takes in not only the sign but the surrounding scenery, the firm is of course convinced that the number of signs beconvinced that the number of signs beconvinced that the number of signs beconvinced to the term signs.

(New York Weekly.)
Brakeman (on Southern railroad) - Pas-

when the train is in motion.

Passonger—Beg pardon; I will go in. I did not notice that the train was he estimate.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Laying the Foundation of New York's Grant Memorial.

What Came of Swallowing a Cork-The President's Journey.

The Case of Mrs. Barnaby-Notes From Many Points.

NEW YORK, April 27.-With solemn and impressive ceremonies ground was this afternoon broken for the mausoleum which is to be erected in Riverside Park as a memorial to America's great soldier and general, Ulysses S. Grant.

When at 2 o'clock the boom of a cannon

re-echoed across the waters from the United States war vessel Yantic, there was over 1000 people present at the tomb of the dead

Many posts from the Grand Army had arrived and taken up their positions on the temporary platform facing the tomb. The presence of a batallion from Governor's island also added to the military aspect of

the scene.

When all the guests and military posts were in their places, the Marine band played an overture, which was followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Clark Wright of Commander Freeman's staff.

Then a chorus, under the direction of Silas G. Pratt, sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Silas G. Pratt, sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

At the close of the anthem, Commander Freeman introduced Gen. Horace Porter as the orator of the day. In the course of his address Gen. Porter said:

"Sixty-nine years ago today there was ushered into the world a being who was destined to stand pre-eminent in the history of his country, and whose fame was to reach into the uttermost parts of the earth.

"Most of the conspicuous characters in history have risen to prominence by gradual advances, but Ulysses S. Grant came before the people with a sudden bound. From the final sheathing of his sword till his ashes were laid to rest in yonder tomb he was the chief citizen of the republic, and the great central figure of the world.

"Gen. Grant possessed in a striking degree all the characteristics of a successful soldier.

"Never unduly elated by victory or oppressed by defeat, he was calm amid excitement, patient under trials, and never in his life uttered an oath or imprecation.

So brilliant was his career as a soldier that we are too apt to overlook the successes he achieved as a statesman, but when we sum up the events of his presidential terms, their magnitude is such that they challenge comparison with those of any other chief magistrate since the formation of the government.

"He was loyal to his friends, loyal to his

nearly all of the Alliance picnics last fall, listening to denunciation of "Eastern Shylocks," and learning how to avoid payment of their mortgages while their neighbors were ploughing.

So far as could be ascertained by personal inspection and inquiry, every field of wheat that was properly prepared is in excellent condition, and promises well.

There is a small green bug, species not known, smaller than the chinch bug, to be found in some of these fields, but the most damaged fields have no sign of it, so the secretary of agriculture unhesitatingly declares it is not the cause of the falling crops. He declares bad farming to be the sole cause, although himself an Alliance man.

President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance has just issued a proclamation to the order, in which he sets forth the plan of campaign which the national executive board has adopted, and counsels the sub-alliances to cease international bickerings and to get rid of disloyal members. The plan of campaign consists of a system of lectures by which an army of 35,000 lecturers will plead for the cause. It is also stated in the proclamation that arrangements are being made for the holding of two or more grand Alliance mass meetings in each of the Alliance States during the year, or as many more as the brotherhood may desire.

From reports of committees appointed early in the season to investigate crop con-

that the crops are in excellent condition and promise the largest yield in the State's history, and that the reports of wheat in Kansas being damaged by rust and insects

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S TRIP. Delighted with His Reception, and Pre-

dicts Great Things for California. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.-President Harrison delivered the following address at the banquet given in his honor at the

Palace Hotel last night:
Mr. President and Gentlemen: It has Mr. President and Gentlemen: It has been, much as I have heard of Calfornia, a election of bishop in place of Rt. Rev. B. H. brilliart distilusion to me and to those who have journeyed with me; half had not been Paddock, caused much excitement. Dr. Phillips Brooks was elected by a handsome told of the productiveness of your valleys | majority over Dr. Satterlee of New York. told of the productiveness of your valleys of blossoming orchards, of gardens laden with flowers. We have seen and been entranced. Our pathway has been strewn with flowers. We have been surprised, when we were in the region of orchards and roses to be suddenly pulled up at the station and asked to address some remarks to a pyramid of pig tin. Products of the mine, rare and exceptional, have been added to the products of the field, until the impression has been made upon my mind that if any new want should be developed in the arts, possibly if any want should be developed in statesmanship, or any vacancies in office, we have a safe reservoir that can be drawn upon ad libitum.

safe reservoir that can be drawn upon ad libitum.

But. my friends, sweeter than all the incense of flowers, richer than all the products of the mine, has been the gracious, unaffected, hearty kindness with which the people of California have everywhere received us. Without division, without dissent, a simple and yet magnificent American welcome. It is gratifying that it should be so. We may carry into our campaigns, our conventions and congresses discussions and divisions, but how grand it is that we are a people who bow reverently to a decision when it is rendered, and who will follow the flag always, everywhere, with absolute devotion of heart, without asking what party may have given the leader in whose hands it is placed.

I believe that we have come to a new epoch as a nation. There are opening portals to trade and influence and prestige, such as we have never seen before. We will pursue the paths of peace; we are not a such as we have never seen before. We will pursue the paths of peace; we are not a warlike nation; all our instincts, all our history, is in the lines of peace. Only the intolerable aggression, only the peril of our institutions or the flag can thoroughly arouse us. With capabilities for war on land and sea unexcelled by any nation in the world, we are smitten with love of peace. We would promote the peace of this hemisphere by placing judiciously some large guns about the

Golden Gate simply for saluting purposes. And yet they should be of the best modern type. We should have on sea some good vessels. We do not need as great a navy as some people, but we do need a sufficient navy of first-class ships, simply to make sure that the peace of our hemistieres is preserved; simply that we may not leave great, distant marts and harbors of commerce and our few citizens who may be domiciled there to feel Ionesome for the sight of the American flag.

We want merchant ships. I believe we have come to a time when we should choose whether we will continue to be non-participants in the commerce of the world, or will now vigorously, with the push and energy which our people have shown in other lines of enterprise, claim our share of the world's commerce. It is my belief that, under the operation of the law to which I have referred, we shall be able to stimulate shipbuilding; to secure some new lines of American steamships, and to increase the ports of call of those now established.

The president his arrival here was devoid of ceremony, in order that Mrs. Harrison and other ladies of the party, who were fatigued by the day's travelling, might be allowed time for rest and preparation for today's programme. The Hotel Delmonte, where the party spent the time, was beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting. President Harrison visited Senator Stanford's university and his stables and stock farm at Palo Alto on Wednesday. He arrived at San Jose at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was received with a national salute and by a large crowd of citizens with lusty cheers.

FOREST FIRES.

New Jersey Suffering from a Series All

Last Week.

MILLVILLE, N. J., May 1.-Careful esti-

ty owners. The two fires in the direction of

Beaver Dam burned over 7000 acres, and the aggregate loss will reach \$25,000. Bai-

upon the same level as Americans, subject to laws made by Congress. This theory is at entirely new one, and important as bearing upon the admissibility of evidence as relating to the existence of war. The court permitted it to be given, believing that it might be one of the causes that led to the calamitous act. The defence devoted the lay to the presentation of evidence upon their theory that there was a belligerent condition of affairs, and that the killing of Casey was an act in consequence of such condition. REV. DR. BOTHWELL DEAD.

Succumbs After Two Weeks of Suffering-Cork Inhaled While Giving a Child Medicine Shuts Out His Life. BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 3.—After two weeks of unparalleled suffering, Rev. Dr. George Bothwell of the church of the Cove-nant, who inhaled a cork while giving a sick child medicine, died at the Brooklyn

Hospital tonight. There were at his bedside his wife, whom he recognized just before his death, Rev. Dr. Stokes, an old friend, two nurses and

Ambulance Surgeon Young.
All day long the end had seemed near and life was only maintained by the frequent administration of stimulants.
Dr. Bothwell was born 41 years ago in Ohio, and graduated from Adrian College, Mich. Afterward he entered Yale.
In 1876 he became a Congregational minister. After preaching in the West he came to Brooklyn last January. A widow and two small children survive him.

Notable Legislation by Michigan. Lansing, Mich., April 30.-The bill providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts, with two delegates at large, one from the eastern, the other from the western district, has passed Monday southwest of this city place the loss at \$60,000, divided among about 30 properthe Senate. This is a Democratic measure to divide the vote of the State on president, and it has already passed the House. The Senate also passed the congressional apportionment bill, which, it is calculated, will give seven of the 12 districts to the Democrats

of £10,000 if the ironclads Errazurriz and Pinto are ready within one month.

It is also stated that soldiers have been shot at Santiago for mutinous conduct and that many are being arrested in the capital and in the departments.

Three companies of the Quillota Regiment revolted at Quillota. The revolt was suppressed and the leaders shot.

After the fight at Pozo Almonte the victorious troops became disorderly and sacked the town. Shots were fired through locks. The doors thus opened, pillage followed and women and girls of tender age were murdered. Once fired with drink rioting commenced among the men and soon the torch was applied and three blocks were destroyed.

The revolted at Guillota Regiment revolt was studied and several others were injured. Supt. Joseph Crawford of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad was train shed in Jersey City Wednesday evening. A falling beam broke his left leg and crushed his foot badly.

Representatives of the United States met in New York city Wednesday and perfected a temporary organization of the tin-plate manufacturers of the United States. A committee was appointed to perfect a permanent organization.

Secretary Foster does not think it wise to the contraction of the support of prominent bookmakers engaged there.

The opera house at Troy, Ala., a shabbily constructed affair, tumbled in Wednesday while a party of young people were releasing an amateur performance. Two young ladies were killed and several others were injured.

Supt. Joseph Crawford of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad was strain shed in Jersey City Wednesday evening. A falling beam broke his left leg and train the company's new train shed in Jersey City Wednesday and perfect a testical the contraction of the Supage of the chief the foundation of the Supage of the Contraction of the

and the squadron has no coal. All the coal on board vessels has been seized.

The revolutionary troops in Iquique being without pay have on several occasions left their barracks and plundered indiscriminately. nanent organization.
Secretary Foster does not think it wise to put on an air of mystery while dealing with the finances, but believes it better to take the public into his confidence and by talk-

An Act of War or Murder?

Stoux Falls, S. D., April 29.—Judges Shiras and Edgerton yesterday overruled the objection made by the defence in the trial of Plenty Horses for killing Lieut. Casey, in which it was claimed the judges had no jurisdiction because there was a war between the Indians and the United States, and that the killing was an act of war. The court denied that the indians had a right to go to war, and affirmed that they were not a separate nation, but among the first of Hebrew students of his time.

Bishop McIntyre, the Catholic bishop of Prince Edward Island, died suddenly Friday night at the house of Bishop Cameron of Antigonish. He was 73 years of age.

Mr. Archibald Andrews, the oldest man in North Carolina, died near Hillsboro on Wednesday, aged 107 years. He leaves a brother, now over 100 years old.

Mr. Ernest Morris, a naturalist, died at Indianapolis, Friday night. He was the author of several important works on entomology.

Henry George is again hard at work, this

time on a long-contemplated treatise on political economy, designed to reconcile the whole system of politico-economics with his peculiar theories as to land ownership. By far the richest deposit of natural gas ever struck in Central Illinois has been found four miles south of Bloomington, on the farm of George Parker. Gas was struck at a depth of 130 feet.

Rev. Father Lacasse, director of the college in Terre Bonne, Que., and a student named Courtemanche from Worcester, Mass., were carried over a dam Tuesday and drowned. They were trying to cross the river in a boat.

CONTRACTOR TO A CONTRACTOR TO

in the preceding week and 133 in the corresponding of 1890. Canada had 41, against 33 for the preceding week.

At the 117th annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon 136 graduates, and the degree of doctor of dental surgery upon 82.

Northfield. Minn.. has a German doctor who predicts that the world will come to an end April 17, 1991. Before the arrival of that doomful day he says earthquakes and bullets will destroy millions of people.

While firemen were at work on a burning building in Greenville, O., Thursday, natural gas, which had collected in a fire cistern, exploded, killing the engineer, Boher, and severely injured two firemen.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. and Russell & Co., number, for the United States 228, and for Canada 27, or a total of 255, as compared with a total of 247 last week and 251 the week previous to the last.

Bishop McIntyre of Prince Edward Island, died Thursday night of heart disease. He was over 70 years of age, and had ruled the diocese of Prince Edward Island, of which province half of the population are Roman Catholics, for over a third of a century. He was a Scotchman by birth, and wielded great influence in the province.

A public meeting of the State Charities Association was held in New York, Thursday evening, to commemorate the removal of over 2000 insane persons from the poorhouses of the State and the completion of legislation whereby the poorhouse system of caring for the insane has been abolished. Prof. C. F. Chandler presided. Addresses were delivered by ex-President Cleveland, Joseph H. Choate and John M. Bowers, Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Howland.

without pay have on several occasions left in the part of the pay in the part of the pay in the pay have on several occasions left in the pay have on several occasions in the pay the pay in the pay have on several occasions in the pay of the pay the

End of the Manipur Affair-Inquiry to be Held.

May Day Religious Riot in Zante-A

mass, were carried over adam Tuesday and drowned. They were trying to cross the river in a boat, the potentive demonstration in New York. Wednesday nicht, at a banquet given by the American Protective Tariff League. There were 14 speakers, including Maj. McKinley of Ohio. Senator Dolph of Oregon, Senator Aldrich of Rhote The Charles of Charles and the Manipur chiefs who support him are green production, as were also also all the dishes used, as well as the wines and cigars in the Fennsyl vanis flower of the Lordon the American Protessonia in the Fennsyl vanis flower of the Lordon the American Protessonia in the Fennsyl vanis flower of the Charles of the Char police.to the scene, and it is feared here that there will be bloodshed.

The first meeting of the royal labor commission, appointed to inquire into the relations existing between capital and labor, and into the causes of strikes and the best means to be taken in order to avoid them, took place Friday. What transpired at this meeting is not known, as the meeting was held in private. It is judged, however, the commission simply talked over the plans for its future meetings and arranged other details of its permanent organization. It is known, however, that a sub-committee was appointed to consider the course of procedure and the best method of conducting the inquiry into labor troubles.

In a letter published Friday Cardinal Manning again attacks the Parnellites, classing their actions as being suicidal, and as being the greatest blow which Ireland's reviving hopes could receive.

An explosion in a dynamite factory at

| RAILROAD STOCKS. | Atch. Topeka & S Fe. 33½ 33½ Atlantic & Facilic. 5½ 5¾ 63½ Boston & Albany. 204½ 178 Boston & Lowell. 178½ 178 Boston & Maine*. 197 198 Boston & Maine*. 197 198 Goton & Providence. 254 Central Massachusetts 19½ 6 Central Mass perf. 37¾ 30 Chi. Bur & Quiney. 89¾ 90 Chicago & West Mich. 47 Cleveland & Canton. 6 6½ Cleveland & Canton. 6 6½ Cleveland & Canton. 6 6½ 21 Fitchburg common.

the Chamber was compelled to suspend the sitting.

Influenza, though not in a virulent form, has reached London. The Archbishop of York has been attacked and is unable to go to the consecration. The mayor, deputy mayor and sheriff of York are suffering. The employes of the northern railway companies are especially affected, hundreds being absent from work. The fleath rate in Sheffield proves to be much larger than in the last epidemic.

The Times complains of the delay of the Sayward case in the United States Supreme Court. It declares that the action of the United States authorities in the case almost invites the civilized world to express an opinion, and says that Lord Salisbury's refusal to mix diplomatic negotiations with legal proceedings is amply windicated.

The first consignment of fruits and vegetables from western Australia is now on exhibition in London. The object of the present display is to prove that the colony, in addition to its mineral and other resources, is capable of being made one of the English market. Among the specimens exhibited are apples, pears, pomegranates, onions, potatoes and red and white maize of such remarkable size and quality as to prove that the elimate and soil of western Australia is exceptionally favorable to their cultivation.

A Sae Francisco special to the Press says

urg preferred.. 83 831/4
L'ere Marq prf .. 86

142

63 511/8 513/8 503/8 135

171/2 173/4 171/2 173/4 131/4 14 1...50 43/4 5 2 31/2 36 361/2 105 106

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

78½ 79 49½ 495/3 87 88 100½ 1013/4 78 733/8

131/4

STOCKS.

2071/2 2068/4 207

501/2 50 501/4

11/8

tivation.
Sar Francisco special to the Press says t Honolulu advices report that Minister ter has resigned from the cabinet, and the people are clamoring for a republic, is said that the life of the Queen is in

tivation.

Sae Francisco special to the Press says to Honolulu advices report that Minister reter has resigned from the cabinet, and the people are clamoring for a republic, is said that the life of the Queen is in 1987. He Queen has issued a warrant affirming constitution of the Imperial Institute. Prince of Wales is president and there 188 governors, 12 chosen by the Queen 18 six by the president, besides the follownamed ex-olitico governors: The archhor of Canterbury, the lord high clantor, the speaker of the House of Compus, the chairman of the County Council, lord mayor of London, the ford mayor Dublin, the provest of Edinburgh, the remor of the Bank of England, and repentatives of the colonies, chambers of merce, etc.

Ir. Stanley at last has put an end to all orts indicating that he would speedily that the formulation of the Council of the House of Computer Council of the Councy Council, lord mayor of London, the ford mayor Council, lord mayor at London, the ford mayor Council, lord fire as well as that lie had for the House of Computer Council of the Council of

orts indicating that he would speedly arm to Africa, as well as that he had an appointed president of the Congo the by the king of Belgium. He declared evening that under no cifcumstances and he again return to the dark contiomplete returns from the election in stemunde to fill the vacancy in the election of the elect

river Don, in southern Russia and the northern Caucasus, have improved greatly. Winter wheat makes a good showing, and reports regarding spring corn and rye are excellent.

Among the prominent men who are announced to be suffering from the prevailing epidemic of influenza are the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Houghton. The result of the sickness of the two noblemen mentioned is that the parliamentary committee of which they are members has been compelled to adjourn. Several other committees are crippled by some of the members being confined to their residences, owing to attacks of the scourge.

The newspapers of Paris announce that the French armies on the German frontier will be exercised in night military maneury roes on an immense scale early in the military district of the department of Meurtine and Moselle, forming part of the 6th Army Carps, will take up war positions along the frontier. The troops in the

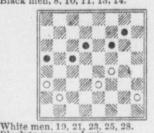
CHECKERS.

Meurthe and Moselle will be reinforced by a large force of cavalry and infantry, brought together by an extensive mobilization of the army reserves. The troops thus placed under arms will occupy all the vital positions which they would have to hold in an effort to repulse a supposed invasion of German troops.

Communications interval. . Editor Boston, May 6, 1891. The United States minister at Paris, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, last week presented Col Fred Grant, the United States minister at Vienna, to President Carnot. Col. Grant and his wife have been in this city for some days past, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

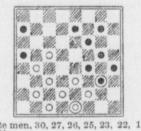
All communications intended for this de-

Position No. 1537. By C. A. Woodard, Hartford, N. Y. Black men, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14.



White men. 19, 21, 23, 25, 28. Black to move and win.

Position No. 1538. By A. Wiggins, Worcester. Black men, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20; king



White men, 30, 27, 26, 25, 23, 22, 17, 14. white to play and win.

reviving hopes could receive.

An explosion in a dynamite factory at Cengio, near Genoa, Tuesday, killed five girls and injured 50 persons.

Gen. Ygnacio Mejia, ex-minister of war and a member of the Pan-American Congress from Mexico, died Tuesday at the City of Mexico,
The United States government has purchased the "Wilson property," New London, Conn., for a public building at a cost of \$25,000.

Game No. 2371—Centre.
Played in the London tournament between Messrs. Jordan and Techeleit.

Jordan's move.

23.19 16.20 26.23 3.19 14.10

23.11 17.14 24.28 22.15 C-19.24

23.12 17 9.13 31.26 32.27 29.25

15.18 32.28 6.10 15.11 24.27

19.15 6.9 9.15 27.23 25.21

B. wins.

A-17.14 is far better at this point.

B-Mr. Jordan fails to see the shot, for 18.23, 26.10, 9.18, 22.15, 7.30 wins, or 18.23, 27.11, 20.27, 31.34, 9.18, 22.15, 13.31.

C-19.23 would allow white to draw.

Game No. 2372-Laird and Lady.

Between Messrs. R. Martins and R. Mar. Martin's move.

11.15 25.21 7.10
23.19 10.17 14.7
8.11 21.14 3.10
22.17 18.22 31.26
9.13 26.17 10.14
17.14 13.22 26.23
10.17 80.26 2.6
21.14 1.6 19.15
15.18 26.17 14.17
24.20 6.9 23.14
4.8 29.25 11.18
28.24 9.18 25.21
6.10 17.14 18.22

30.26 22.15 1.6 15.18 31.22 32.27 3.8 28.32 25.2 16.19 2.7 18.23 7.11 27.32 8.12 32.28 15.10 10.6 7.11 23.27 11.15 1.10 32.28 28.32 29.25 15.6 6.10 19.23 15.18 5.9 28.24 32.28 32.27 6.2 10.15 27.32 8.12 9.14 30.25 A.28.24 2.7 19.23 23.26 12.16 14.17 25.30 7.11 13. 9 26.22 26 27 position No. 1262 by J. P. Gray 10.15 26.22 25 25.27 25.27 26.2 2.7 19.23 28.24 2.7 19.23 28.26 12.16 14.17 25.30 7.11 13. 9 26.22

Game No. 2375-Fife. Played at Saccarappa, Me., between Messrs. G. K. Merrill and Fred Wentworth.

Merrill's move. Merrill's move.

11.15 8.11 10.19 6.31
23.19 31.26 32.28 26.23
9.14 4.8 7.10 31.27
22.17 25.22 16.12 23.19
5. 9 18.25 19.24 17.22
17.13 29.22 28.19 19.16
14.18 11.15 3. 7 22.26
24.20 19.16 12.3 30.23
15.24 12.19 14.17 27.18
28.19 23.16 21.14 16.12
9.14 15.18 10.17 18.15
26.23 22.15 3.10 20.16 16.11 16.16 11.8 16.11 8.4 11.

(Sophie B. Herrick, in May Century.)

The idea of getting a visual expression for musical vibrations occurred to Chladni, a physicist of the last century. He fastened a plate of glass by its centre, and then, having scattered some sand over the surface, threw it into sonorous vibrations by means of a violin bow. Imagine the delight with which he saw the sand stir and form into line on the plate, forming a star of twelve Square plates of glass or metal screwed or

Square plates of glass or metal screwed or even glued to a central support can be made by the merest tyro with tools, and give wonderful results. A plate, like a string, has one rate of vibration which belongs to it, but again, like a string, by "dampening" it with a touch of the finger or fingers in different points along the edge, the note changes, and with it the figure made by the sand.

The lines on the plate where the sand settles are the nodes, the lines of comparative rest. The violent agitation in the parts left bare can be shown by mixing a little lycopodium powder with the sand: this is excessively light, and is caught in the little whirlwinds of air generated about the vibrating segments.

the character of the work required to be done. Justice is delivered by the governor in the gate, as it was in olden times.

We do not mean by this that justice is administered as we understand it in England. No; it is carried out after the Moorish fashion, bribery forming the chief feature. Tangiers is the nearest town to Europe of all the Moorish ports, and certainly the most important. All communications intended for this department must be addressed to Edwin A. Durgin, lock drawer 5220, Boston, Mass. Chess Divan, 210 Tremont st. Chess and checker players meet day and evening. Chess and checker players also meet daily at C. Taylor's, No. 118 Water st.

Moorish ports, and certainly and portant. It was once under the crown of Portugal, afterward that of England, but about 200 years ago it was abandoned to the Moors, and has remained in their hands ever since, leaving no trace of Christian occupation. It has no architectural adornment worth a passing notice.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

BOSTON MARKETS

Produce. Boston, Monday, May 4. Boston, Monday, May 4.

BUTTER—The market is firm at steady prices.
Receipts were heavier than last week.

Northern creamery, extra, 27@28; Western creamery, extra, 26@28; do, extra 1st, 25@26; do, 1st, 22@24; Franklin Co. (Mass.) creamery, extra, box, 27@28; do, extra dairy, 25@26; Vermont extra dairy, 25@26; do, extra New York, 24@25; New York and Vermont extra 1st, 23@24; do, 1st, 21@22; Western dairy, extra 1st, 21@22; do, 1st, 18@20; Western imitation creamery, extra, 24@25; Western ladie-packed, ex. 1st, 22@23.

CHEESE—The demand continues steady and prices are unchanged. CHÉESE—The demand continues steady and prices are unchanged.

We quote: New York extra, 12@12¹/4c **B** b; do. 1st, 10¹/₂@11¹/₂; do, 2ds, 8@10; Vermont extra, 11⁸/₂@12¹/₂(o, 1st, 10¹/₂@11¹/₂; do, 2ds, 8@10; sage, 12@12¹/₂; part skins, 6@8; skims, 3@5; Ohio flat, extra, 11/@11¹/₂; do 1st, 9@10.

EGGS—The demand for eggs has been moderate at trm prices.

EGGS—Ine demant to egs.

We quote: Near-by and cape, f'cy, ..@17c ¥ doz;
Eastern extra, 16; do, 1st, ...@16; Vermont
and New Hampshire extra,@16; Michigan extras,@16; Western 1st, 150....; Nova Sootia
and New Brunswick 1st...@.; P. E. Island 1st,
...; Southern 1st, ...@19; Eastern duck eggs,
33@34; Western, do, 32@33; Goose eggs, 75c@\$1
per dozen.

per bbl.
Evaporated apple, fancy, 14@15c; fair to good,
18@14; sun-dried, sliced and quartered, 10@11c.
Cranberries, 28.00@10.00@bbl; do, fancy,
\$11.00@12.00@bbl.
Strawberries—Florida, good to choice, 20@25c per
quart; green, 10@15c; Charleston, 25@35c; North
Carolina, good to choice, 25@30c.
VEGETABLES—We quote the following current
prices:

quotations:
Fancy hay, \$13.50@14.00 per ton; do, fair to good, \$12.00@13.00; ordinary, \$10.00@11.00; hay and clover, mixed, \$9.90@10.00; swale, \$9.00; poor to ordinary, \$8.00@9.00.
Rye straw, \$17.00@17.50 per ton; oat straw, \$8.00@8.50 per ton. Groceries.

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10. | Some No. 2373—Laird and Lady. | FRUID ADDRESS | Some succeed and become good citizens, but more succeed and become good citizens, but more sincer on in obscurity and die broken hearted. Every one the stranger meets in the first of the world. Some succeed and become good citizens, but more hearted. Every one the stranger meets in the first of the world. Some succeed and become good citizens, but more linker on in obscurity and die broken hearted. Every one the stranger meets of the world. Some seems to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be full of his own business. Now and then one might stare at him, but it is a seem to be seem to seem to be seem to be seem to be seem to seem to be seem to seem to be seem to be seem to be seem to seem to be seem to seem

B bbl.

CORN-We quote: High mixed, 83@...c % bush; Steamer yellow, 82½c % bush; Steamer mixed, 81½c % bush; ordinary, 80@81c % bush; OATS-No. 1 and Fancy, clipped, 67½g...c % bush; standard, do...@67c; No. 2, white, 64c % bush; No. 3, do. 63c % bush; rejected white, ...@...c; No 2, mixed, 63c.

Fish. FISH-Following are the current prices for the

17.13 29.22 28.10 19.16 8.4
14.18 11.15 3.7 22.26 11.7
24.20 19.16 12.3 30.23 4.8
15.24 12.19 14.17 27.18 2.6
28.19 23.16 21.14 16.12 B wins.
9.14 15.18 10.17 18.15
26.23 22.15 3.10 20.16

Checker News.

Now that the English tournament is over, the next event of importance seems to be the Ferrie-Bryden match for the championship of Scotland. Both players are busily

SALT-Quotations: Liverpool, in bond. \$8 hhd, \$1.10 20.15 in co. \$1.40 21.55 Bostonan. the next event of importance seems to be the Ferrie-Bryden match for the championship of Scotland. Both players are busily preparing for this event.

Reed has challenged Barker to play two matches, one in Chicago and one in Boston, and it is probable that a match between them will be arranged.

If Barker should lose to Reed again, he could not attribute it to lack of practice, which was the reason of his last defeat. Arrangements have been made at Mr. Dean's for practice, as follows: Mr. Barker is to play four games with each of the other players, each player having two restricted openings, and playing the black and white it is to lack and white it is to lack and white it is to play four games with each of the other players, each player having two restricted openings, and playing the black and white it is to provide the white side of each against Barker. Parrow was the first to try his hand, and although he had no time to study up, made a good fight, drawing the white side of the Fife and black of the Cross, and losing the white side of the latter. He now plays the black side of the latter. He now plays the black side of the latter. He now plays the black side of the latter. He now plays the black side of the latter. He now plays the black side of the Fife to complete his portion. We think that with this practice, with such players as Wright. Grover, Parrow, Irwin and others, Mr. Barker need have no foar of losing to Reed in the event of another match.

Mr. Cain of San Francisco, one of the finest players on the Pacific coast, has been in town for a few days, playing a few games at the Union.

Visible Sound.

Visible Sound.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown Arrivals of new stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week past:
Cattle. 1519; sheep, 10,530; shotes, ...; veals, 2478; hogs, 29,137; horses, 754.
Western cattle, 1064; Eastern and Northern cattle, 455.
Western sheep and lambs, 9460; Eastern sheep and lambs, 1970. Prices of western beeves ranged from \$4.50@...65 per 100 bs., hve weight. Northern cattle sold t \$5.50@8.25.

PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

The Omnipresent Microbe.

A Glance at Tangiers.

[Blackwood's Magazme.]

The Arab shop is a mere box in the wall without windows, neither does it bear any name or number. The shop door is raised some distance higher than the street, and when this is open in the morning the merchant jumps in and squats down on acushion within easy distance of his goods. Here he attends to his customers, who stand outside in the street to examine his wares.

The notary and squats down on acushion within easy distance of his goods. Here he attends to his customers, who stand outside in the street to examine his wares.

The notary and side researches of Schloesing and Muntz of Marcagno, of P. F. Frankland and of others showed that the decomposition of dead organisms into their components depends mainty on the action of microbia which break up blood, flesh, leaves and even wood, into carbonic acid and ammonia. Living organisms further convert the ammonia into nitric acid, which, if potash is present, forms saltpetre. By a due selection of different ferments—all of them living organisms—we can produce, in a solution of sugar or a decoction of malt, alcoholic hquors having the actual aroma and flavor of the choicest wines. More remarkable still, it is now proved that the green rust of and muntz of Marcagno, of P. F. Frankland and of others showed that the decomposition of dead organisms into their components depends mainto their com

Trade is quiet at steady prices in city markets. [Prof. William Crookes in May Forum.] Not many years ago few persons, if any, sarmised that certain microscopic living being—microbia, or micro-organisms—could be powerful agents of combination and de-

composition, not merely in living plants and ter, but, even in the mineral kingdom. Some time ago the researches of Schloe

Lady Frothingham's youngest daughter had been alling for some time. She consulted Lord Harold and he called in the family doctor, Mr. Cane, who felt Miss Pauline's pulse. "hemmed and hawed" a few times and then passed the affadayit that the results of the first and receives the four nickels in change; there is the whole system in a nutshell. We also refuse to accept more than \$5 in dimes."

CHINESE LETTERS.

Points on Politeness and Refinements of Iron 14 in the nickels that are paid in for fares a with nickels, the fifth offers a quarter and receives the four nickels in change; there is the whole system in a nutshell. We also refuse to accept more than \$5 in dimes." young lady was to be sent into the cou away from all gayety and style, and that she was to romp and eat good butter and

drink cream. Where to send her to was the next ques tion. After consultation with Miss Arabella, the eldest, it was decided that Nurse Worthington's farm would be just the

To leave London in the height of the season was not to Miss Pauline's pleasure, but go she must, and May 28 saw her with her trunks packed ready to start for Devon-

"Goodby, my child! Pray don't become too plebeian." were the last words of her

Her father accompanied her to "Bais Rest," as the little village was called, and saw her safely in the hands of Nurse and Farmer Worthington. As she was tired her hostess conducted her early to her room, which was the large, airy, best room in the

Nurse Worthington had been nurse to all of Lord Frothingham's children. Then, when past middle-age, she married the farmer, and helped him on the farm. A very peaceful old couple they were, going about their daily duties with only the ex-citement of a letter from one of the Misses Frothingham to break the monotony. The advent of a visit from one of them bid fair audience surrounding a circus ring." to turn the house upside down.

The following morning Pauline appeared at breakfast at 7 o'clock, to the astonishment of Mrs. Worthington.

You see, nurse, I have come here to do as you do, so you must treat me as your daughter, and scold if 1 am not down to breakfast," she said. But nurse would as soon have thought of scolding an angel from heaven as "one of her children.

'Miss Pauline," she began-"Don't call me Miss Pauline," interrupted the young lady, "I am Lina to you and your husband now and I intend making myself perfectly at home." With this, away she flew to inspect the stable, the barn, the piggery, the hennery and the dairy.

he had a very happy nature, one that could accommodate itself to circumstances, and she intended to make the most of her country visit. She wore plain, print gowns the most sensible fashion and very often her hair was in a long plait, and with a shade hat she looked like a very pretty rustic maiden of 15 or 16. Pauline was 18 years of age, had large brown eyes, a comlexion that was rapidly assuming a good tan, and beautiful brown hair, which she wore in soft ringlets over her forehead.

One day she was seated on the top of a stile, swinging her hat by the elastic, thinking of her sisters in the gay world, when she heard some one whistling, and, turning, she saw a young man with laughing blue eyes and light hair puffing on a cigar.

"Ah! my pretty maid, I want to ask you a

Pauline thought it was great fun to play SHE WAS MERELY A HIRED GIRL the rustic, so she dropped her eyes and an "Yes. sir."

"Will you tell me where Farmer Worthington lives. I am sent to buy eggs and "I live there. Come with me," said Pauline.

another.
Soon Pauline discovered that she had lost her heart to the stranger. Who he was, what he was she knew not, but all she did know was that she loved him more than home, position or even life. She met him one day in the orchard.
"You look splemn enough to eat me," she

laughingly exclaimed.
"I'd like to," he said, dolefully. "Lina, "I'd like to." he said, dolefully. "Lina, "I'm going away."

All the sunshine fied from her face, leaving only a tired, wan expression.

"I am going away and I want to tell you something first, darling. You have won my heart and my first love, and when I come back I want to claim my wife. I may be gone a week, possibly two, not more. Is there any hope for me?"

Lina's face had brightened again, and looking shyly into his face she said:
"I love you now. Carroli."

Under the apple blossoms he parted with her, leaving a pearl ring on her finger. One week went by. Then two. Then as day by day went by Pauline became disheartened, and came to the conclusion that he had been toying with her, thinking her a rustic maiden. She tried to forget him, but couldn't

When September came she received let-

when September came she received let-ters from home, saying they wished her to return in time for a large ball to be given in honor of the engagement of Arabella to Lord Lytton. So packing her trunks she bade farewell to her kind friends and to rustic scenes.

The family were delighted to see her, and they all exclaimed how well she was looking. Pauline was too proud to let her trouble be seen, so she appeared to enter into the preparations for the great ball with as much zest as Arabella and Julia.

"Oh, Lina, who do you think is coming tonight?" said Julia.

"Lord Lytton, I should suppose," said

"Lord Lytton, I should suppose," said Lina—
"Oh, nonsense. Do you remember hearing of Sir Carroll Lane—No? Why, he is the catch of the season, and so handsome."
Sir Carroll Lane! Surely that must be her Carroll Lane. So he had been meeting her under the impression that a great gentleman was playing with a rustic maiden. Well, she would teach him a lesson.

lesson.

Her maid never found her so hand to please as she was that night. She finally decided on a pale-rose color gown, trimmed with natural roses. Diamonds sparkled in mong the flowers, and her nut-brown hair along the flowers, and her nut-brown hair

glistened with jewels.

A little later, while passing among the guests on the arm of Col. Gerard Crayton, her sister's voice greeted her ear, and turning she saw Julia on the arm of Carroll Lane.

ane.
"Let me present Sir Carroll Lane
auline,dear. Sir Carroll, this is my sister."

Pauline, dear. Sir Carroll, this is my sister."
Pauline calmly acknowledged the introduction, but he was completely staggered.
'I think we have met before," he began.
'I think not," retorted Pauline, and inclining her head moved on.
"Well. you did Lane up and no mistake.
Got any grudge againt him? Why, he is the best man in the city."
"I don't care if he is the best man in the world. I hate him," burst forth poor Pauline.

"Well, well," said the poor colonel, "I'd like to tell you something about him. He

"Well, well," said the poor colonel, "I'd like to tell you something about him. He confided in me coming from Scotland, where he has been with his poor father, who was dangerously ill, that he was in love. And do you know he is in love with a rustic beauty and was going in all haste to her, and was going to marry her, too. He, who could have his pick of thousands, is going to marry this girl."

Sir Carroll passed them at that moment and the colonel called him to them. Then he was called away, and the two who had pledged never to forget each other stood face to face again.

face to face again.
"Miss Frothingham, I think an explanation is due me."
"I think one is due me also," replied Caro-

line. "Well, come into the conservatory and I'll tell you all I can." he replied.

They went, and emerged an hour later looking as happy as if the world belonged to these two.

looking as happy as it the world belonged to those two.
Julia was disgusted, for she said she was "dead in love with Sir Carroll" herself.
A double wedding took place in October. Sir Carroll and his wife often visit Nurse Worthington's farm, the scene of their romantic wooing.

Keeping Nickels in Circulation.

"The nickel is a very important coin," said the door.
"Very well, clean your feet and come into the kitchen." a local street railway magnate the other day, "and it does about as much business as some of its silver companions, but we have been obliged to discriminate against it, nevertheless. In fact, we have boycotted it,

nevertheless. In fact, we have boycotted it, and refuse to permit street-car conductors to turn in more than four nickels apiece at the end of their day's work.

"About half of the passengers pay their fares in nickels, and if these coins were turned into the company's coffers we would be hopelessly deluged with them, and a few days would practically retire the nickel from local circulation. And how could we handle the bushels and bushels of coin?

What One May See in a Drop of Hay

Water-No Glass Powerful Enough to Show the Tiniest Forms of Life.

[May St. Nicholas.] Let me tell you of some of the wonderful things I have seen. Once I put a little hay in a tumbler, covered it with water, and set the glass in a warm place for a day or two. Then, with a medicine dropper, I put a drop bumping against one another, or dodging one another like schoolboys at recess.

Perhaps among the crowd of smaller ones would dash a much bigger fellow. I fancied it might be a big brother, lder than the others by some hours, and so entitled to the deference he seemed to exact. Then, in another part of the drop of water the little ones formed almost a circle, and presently in the centre of this came a big fellow—he must have been 1-100 of an inch long—who began revolving slowly. "P. T. Barnum" I thought to myself. "That is Barnum," I thought to myself.

exactly the way I have seen him address an audience surrounding a circus ring."

But I can never know what he told the small ones, for not even the "little ghost of an inaudible squeak" reached my ears. Besides these little creatures, I could see what looked like dark specks darting above. Determined to find out what these were, I used a stronger magnifying glass, and looking through it the specks proved to be other little swimmers such as I had just been examining; and the latter, of course, seemed larger. But now there were still other specks darting about, so a still stronger glass was used, with the same result.

Magnify as I might, I could not reach a point where there were not some moving atoms needing further magnifying. I have since learned that no glass has ever been made powerful enough to reveal the tiniest of these "infusoria," as they are called.

Here is a curious bit of something closely studded with tiny anchors. As anchors are mainly used in water, of what value can these miniature ones be? We are looking at a bit of the skin of the sea cucumber (Synapta girardii). In shape this animal is more like a worm than like anything else, and it moves from place to place by means of suckers.

When it wishes to remain quiet the an-

of suckers.

When it wishes to remain quiet the anchors, which have been closed over perforated, chalky plates, are extended outward from the body and fasten the little creature from the body and fasten the little creature securely to the sand or mud.

The sea-cucumbers found on our coasts are small, seldom over four inches in length, though larger kinds abound in the Bay of Fundy and upon the mud-flats of Florida. The Chinese call a larger species "Trepang," and when dried and preserved in a peculiar way is considered a great delicery.

when I look at this slide I wonder if man first got his idea of an anchor from this little creature. Yet anchors were in use long before microscopes, and the little anchors are much too small to be seen by the unaided eye.

A Gentleman from the Country Becomes Embarrassed at the Ribbon Counter.

[Chicago Tribune.] He was from the country and it stuck out When he showed up in front all over him. of a big State st. dry goods store the urchin at the door said: "Gosh!" and courted in-Inc.

So the handsome young man walked along and told her that some companions and himself were camping out not a great way from there. He asked her what her name was, and she answered "Pauline."

"Pauline Worthington. I suppose," he said, and then went on to talk of what good times trey had camping.

He procured what he wanted, and then lingered to talk with Pauline. The next day he came again, and he told her his name was Carroll Lane.

Day after day passed, and every one saw im at the farm house on one pretext or another.

"What can I do for you, sir?" she asked, throwing her soulint on the urchin at the door said: "Gosh!" and courted instant death by winking at the floor walker. And that haughty potentate so far forgot his sidewhiskers in the excitement of the moment that he returned the wink. But Country meant business. He wanted some ribbon and he wanted four whole yards. So he was escorted to the ribbon counter and turned over to the tender mercies of a pert young creature, who immediately sized up the situation.

"What can I do for you, sir?" she asked, throwing her soulint on the properties of the urchin at the door said: "Gosh!" and courted instant death by winking at the floor walker. And that haughty potentate so far forgot his sidewhiskers in the excitement of the moment that he returned the wink. But Country meant business. He wanted some ribbon and the wanted four whole yards. So he was escorted to the ribbon counter and turned over to the tender mercies of a pert young creature, who immediately sized up the situation.

"What can I do for you, sir?" she asked, the wanted for whole yards. So he was escorted to the ribbon counter and turned over to the tender mercies of a pert young creature, who immediately sized up the situation.

some ribbon and he wanted four whole yards. So he was escorted to the ribbon counter and turned over to the tender mercies of a pert young creature, who immediately sized up the situation. "What can I do for you, sir?" she asked, throwing her soulinto her eyes and Country into such dire confusion that he didn't know whether he was from Poseyville or Pike county.

whether he was from Poseyvine of Tike county.

When he came to himself and recovered his grip on the realties of this mundane sphere he said he wanted some ribbon.

"Yes, sir. For yourself, sir?"
When he got his breath again and the dizzy feeling had gone he said he wanted the ribbon for a girl.

"Yes, sir. Turquois blue, Kipling green, old rose, or Bernhardt red—they're all stylish shades?"

to wonder what hit him he said he wanted four yards.

"Yes, sir. But it ought to be some color becoming to her. Perhaps I can help you. Is she petite or sehr gross, a debutante or passee, spirituelle or given to anbonpwan, blonde or brunette?"

When Country was able to sit up and notice things again he said she was only a hired girl. Then they gave him four yards of the greenest green in the store and let him so.

A Man Raises His Hat. [Correct Thing.]

1. When he bows to a lady or an elderly gentleman.
2. When he is with a lady who bows to any person, even if the other is a total

stranger to him. 3. When he salutes a gentleman who is in the company of ladies.

in the company of ladies.

4. When he is in the company of another gentleman who bows to a lady.

5. When he is with a lady and meets a gentleman whom he knows.

6. When he offers any civility to a lady who is a stranger to him.

7. When he parts with a lady, after speaking to her, or after walking or driving with her, etc.

In the elevator, where there are ladies, men may keep on their hats with perfect

n the elevator, where there are ladies, n may keep on their hats with perfect priety. Nine out of every 10 do, with order to the state of the state ut this is very different from standing with he hat off while an elevator mounts to the 3th floor. A hat when not on the head is 1 the way in an elevator. It is embarrassig to the occupants to feel that they may nwittingly spoil a good hat by an unwary in that knocks it in or makes havoc with

Observations.

[May Century.] No man is accountable for the mistakes

Don't call a spade spade, when it is shovel. No man ever yet minded his own busi-

No man everyet minded his own business who didn't get into trouble.

However great some men's abilities are, their liabilities are always greater.

A man is frequently known by the company he keeps out of.

Honesty is the best policy, because it is the only policy which insures against loss of character.

Don't lose sight of an honorable enemy; he'll make a good friend.

The soaring hawk has no ear for music, and rates the cry of the partridge above the song of the nightingale.

After a while the king will do no wrong, because he will never have a chance.

The man who believes in ghosts may be a better citizen than the one who does not believe in his fellow-creatures.

Fashion and decency should be always on good terms. good terms.

[Detroit Free Press.] The other hot day, when a tramp asked a woman on Clifford st. for something to eat,

"Earn it and I will." "But what have you to do?"
"Nothing, really, but you get that snow

"Nothing, really, but you get that show shovel from the shed and go out and pretend that there's a foot of snow on the walk. Go through the motions, anyhow."

The fellow saw the humor of the situation, and he plied the shovel so vigorously that at the end of 20 minutes he had a crowd of 30 people looking at him.

"Snow all cleaned off, ma'am," he reported eat the door.

[Wichita Eagle.]
The smallest deposit ever made in this city was that of Postmaster Jewett, who vesterday placed one cent to a special account of a Comanche county postmaster in the Wichita National Bank, who, in his

could we handle the bushels and bushels of coin?

"No bank would accept the money except in short, the only way we can handle the linkel is to follow the example of the Irishman with the hot potato—drop it. So we

a Westerner Crazy With Envy.

Addresses on the Envelope Are Written the Way a Crab Usually Walks.

[Saturday Review.]
It has probably fallen to the lot of most of us to have met people who, without the excuse of an unconscious habit, have the light and Coke Company: "Ninety million strict accordance with absolute truth as a cent., or over 35,000,000 cubic feet."

a letter to a casual acquaintance, "Dear so-and-so," is abhorrent. But public opinion carbonized during the 24 hours to produce "Do certain engines get ba has been too strong for them, and we con- 90,000,000 cubic feet of gas—the largest develop some unexpected taint in the blood, nue, and shall continue so long as society holds together, to address one another in terms of endearment and respect which are

Let it be remembered that

Orientals have surpassed us in this regard as much as the brilliant sunshine to which they are accustomed excels the murky atmosphere of Europe. The descriptions of ourselves and of our correspondents. pale before the glowing expressions of objective admiration and subjective self-abase-

pale before the glowing expressions of objective admiration and subjective self-abase show; but it is evident that the cost to the piective admiration and subjective self-abase show; but it is evident that the cost of show; but it is evident that the cost of show; but it is evident that the cost of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of artificial light. Gas meters and the records of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of artificial light. Gas meters and the records of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of artificial light. Gas meters and the records of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of artificial light. Gas meters and the records of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of artificial light. Gas meters and the records of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the cost of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the cost of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the matter of a fog is to be reckoned in the cost of a fog is to be reckoned in the matte

compliments, the writer says," etc. If a compliments, the writer says, etc. If a compliments the writer says, etc. If a compliments acquaintance, he begins his letter to an absent acquaintance, he begins his letter to make the saying, "For some days we have not met." If, however, he is desirous of show, may a regard for his friend, he expands the phrase incol. The of your daily his and the best of good fortune may be such as to grain the same time he writer says and deeply of your daily his and the best of good fortune may be such as to grain the same and th

And on the receipt of better news he breaks out: "How shall I bear the joy and pleasure?" Having finished expressing the object of his letter, he winds up by "availing himself of the opportunity to wish his correspondent all the blessings of the season, and," if he is on the road to honor, "all the promotion he deserves."

Tried by the standard of Western ideas, these and similar expressions have, from

Tried by the standard of Western ideas, these and similar expressions have, from their exaggerated phraseology, a ring of insincerity about them. But this is not a bit more the case than when we address a man for whom we do not care a brass farthing, as "My dear sir," and sign ourselves "Yours, very sincerely," to a correspondent with whom we have not a single thought in common.

with whom we have not a single thought in common.

But, if not ferocious, a sufficient latitude still remains to a Chinaman for the development of much plain speaking. It is as possible to slit the "thin-spun life" with a stiletto as with a broadsword, and in the most finished periods a Chinaman finds himself quite able to express either withering contempt or remorseless hate.

But he has other ways also of giving vent to his ill-humors. The very punctilious rules of letter-writing enable him to convey his dislike by omission as well as by commission. Chinese is, it may be explained, written in vertical columns, beginning on the top, right-hand corner of the page.

In ordinary circumstances, each column is completed to the bottom of the page; but long usage has established the custom that if the name-or attributes of the person addressed occurs, the column is cut short, and the characters representing these subjects of honor begin the next column at an elevation of the space of one or two characters.

of honor begin the next column at an elevation of the space of one or two characters, as the case may be, above the general level of the text.

The expressions for example. "Your honorable country," "My benevolent elder brother," and others, are entitled to stand prominently out at the head of the columns—a position which gives them the same kind of distinction which capital letters confer among ourselves. It will now be seen what a ready weapon lies to the hand of a Chinese letter writer.

To write "Your Excellency" or the name of the cprrespondent's country or sovereign in the body of the column is to inflict a dire insult upon him, and is equivalent to the expression of the bitterest contempt in European epistolary style. Occasionally infringements of this rule are made by mistake, and it not infrequently happens that condign punishment overtakes careless or ignorant officials who forget its application to the titles of the imperial family.

Not long since an imperial censor presented a memorial to the throne, in which the proper elevation was not given to the name of the dowager empress. The result was doubly disastrous to the writer. Not only was the prayer of his memorial rejected, but he was given to the board of punishment to suffer the consequences of his error.

On foreigners Chinamen used to delight, and still do to a certain extent, in heaping in this and other insults returned.

his error.
On foreigners Chinamen used to delight, and still do to a certain extent, in heaping up this and other insults, trusting to the ignorance of their correspondents in the forms and diction of the language. It was their wont to speak of foreigners as "barbarians," or, as the characters depict for us, "Great-bow men," a term applied to savage tribes in western China.
Our knowledge of the language has, however, reached a point when we are able to detect such palpable hits. But being unwilling altogether to give up the privilege they possess, the Celestials are now driven to exercise their ingenuity in conveying covert sneers and impertinences which require the petty and conventional mind of a Chinaman for detection.

Finally, when the letter is written, it is put into an envelope, which is addressed in exactly the opposite form from that used among ourselves. We always descend from the particular to the general; Chinamen, from the general to the particular. Thus, for example, if a Chinaman were to inscribe the equivalent of the address on the envelope which is to contain this article, he would write "London, Southampton st., No. 38, of the Saturday Review, the editor.

Costly Postage Stamps.

[Chicago Herald.] Some stamps are quoted at big prices. into?" The rarest of French stamps that of 1 franc, orange color, issue of 1849, is worth \$90 new and \$25 if cancelled. The first simply comes in and pays for it." Hawailan stamp issued, with figures instead of design, is currently exchanged for a \$200 bill, if in a good state of preservation. The stamps of Reunion Island in 1852, one for 15, the other for 30 centimes, both on skyblue letter paper and printed with ordinary types, are worth more than \$200 for the But the rara axis is that of the Isle of Mauritius, 1850. Whether it is red or blue, cancelled or not cancelled, so long as it this toque.

such high prices and those obtainable for a halfnenny there are plenty of a good aver-age kind worth from 20 cents to \$1. The Mexican Guadalaxaras, white, half real, 1867, and cancelled, are worth \$50; the English Guiahas, round, black or yellow, 1850, are worth \$55; the telegraph stamp of Bavaria, 1870, is worth \$50 if it is new, \$20 if cancelled.

COST OF A LONDON FOG. With Some Observations on Early Rising

by B. Franklin, Who Used to Get Up Early Himself. [Leisure Hour.]

A London fog is not merely a cheerless and disagreeable, but also a very costly affair. Some years ago, after a day of regular fog in the month of January, the following the control of t

quantity ever sent out in one day by the Let it be remembered that this was the not required to correspond with our sentiquantity ascertained and declared by only one of the companies supplying gas to the public; others having also an enormous production, such as the South Metropolitan Gas Company, the strike at the works of which at Lambeth last year caused so much difficulty and annoyance. What was the total amount over the average due to that January day's fog, there are no statistics to show; but it is evident that the cost to the public for additional light must be very great.

nus involved. An English farmer, who is now in Vienna, says that the sight of thousands of cattle groping their way through the snow with their eyes encased in immense blue goggle is one that can neither he imagined no adequately described.

How to Be a Happy Old Maid. (Ladies' Home Journal.

To have so much to do that there is no ime for morbid thoughts. To never think for a moment that you are ot attractive, and to make yourself look as

charming as possible.

To be so considerate of the happiness of others that it will be reflected back to you as from a looking glass.

To never permit yourself to grow old, for by cultivating all the graces of heart, brain and body, age will not come upon you.

To believe that a life-work has been mapped out for you, that it is near you, and to do that which your hands find for you.

To remember that the happy old maid is the one member of a family who, not having any other claims on her, can be God's own sunshine to those in sorrow or in joy. harming as possible.

The First Horse Car.

[John Stephenson, ir Ladies' Home Journal.] It was in 1831 that I devised the first treet car, or omnibus, as it was then called. This car was composed of an extension to a coach body, with seats lengthwise instead of crosswise. On the outside of the vehicle was printed "Omnibus," in large letters. was printed "Omnibus," in large letters. People would stand and look at this word and wonder whatit meant. "Who is Mr. Omnibus?" many of them would inquire. I had a shop of my own at this time, and there I built the first horse car. It was run for the first time in 1832, from Prince st. in the Bowery, to Fourteenth st. This car had three compartments of 10 seats each, entrance being had from the sides. On the top there were also three rows of seats, facing back and front, seating 30 persons.

A Long-Felt Want. [New York Weekly.]
Jinks—I've struck it now, sure. Bound to

make my fortune in six menths. Winks-What have you invented this "A patent improved collar-button. You know how it is when you do "A patent improved collar-button. You know how it is when you drop a collar-button. It always rolls all over the room and then disappears forever. Well, I've invented a self-acting constrictor attachment which turns the collar-button into a tack the instant it touches the floor."
"But tacks sometimes roll."
"Yes, but they always stop where you can easily find them by simply taking off your shoes."

[Detroit Free Press.]
"Well, Uncle Mose, I hear you have an ther pair of twins at your house."
"Yaas, missus, yes, we has. Lord bres

'Have you named them yet?" 'Yes'm. Done named 'em aftah two ob de fust pres'dents ob dis country."
"Indeed? What two?"
"Ole Christofo C'lumbus an' Juleyous Cæsar, ma'am. We'se great on namin' de children fo' de pres'dents 't our house."

That's Different. [New York Weekly.]
Blinkers-Hello, Winkers, I hear yo narried a woman with an independent for

Winkers (sadly)-N-o; I married a fortune with an independent woman. "Business is Business." [Fliegende Blatter.] "Say, have you ever had your store broken

"No. You see, everything is so very cheap

[Munsey's Weekly.]

-Miss Courtney, the girl I used to call on before we were engaged, will sit behind us at the theatre tonight. Ethel-Will she? Just wait a minute: I

think my high hat is more becoming than

pears the word "Postoffice" in English, it prings, \$300. Between stamps quoted at uch high prices and those obtainable for a

One That Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration.

If a Locomotive Gets a Bad Name Her Fate is Forever Sealed.

Engineers Are a Brave But Very Superstitious Class of Men.

[Oscar Stanage in New York World.] "Locomotives become deranged maniacal, like human beings," said John Bowcher, the oldest express engineer on the excuse of an unconscious habit, have the savery thin glass wafer the size of a cent, placed it under my microscope, adjusted the focus, and what a sight met my eyes. Dozens and dozens of what looked like animated drops of jelly were darting here and there, bumping against one another, or dodging strict accordance with absolute truth as a right. An engine will take spells when nothing you can do will make it act propsin against their consciences.

To such people the idea of subscribing themselves "Yours truly," or of beginning themselves "Yours truly," or of beginning to the subscribing themselves "Yours truly," or of the subscribing the subscribed th "Do certain engines get bad characters-

e quit the service of the road.

"Do certain engines get bad characters—
develop some unexpected taint in the blood,
so to speak, after being in use a while?" was
asked by a World man who met Mr. Bowcher at a reunion of locomotive engineers
during the past week.

"They certainly do grow unmanageable
sometimes. Generally this is from overwork. Engines are like a thoroughbred
horse in that particular respect. They will
get 'off their feed'—by which I mean that
they will not pump up right, the furnace
will clog and the efficiency of the fuel will
not be obtained. They suffer from a lack
of energy. You are liable to stall on an upgrade. They will act badly on the curves,
manifesting a decided inclination to mount
the rails or to take sudden starts that endanger the couplings.

"George sprang out of the cab, looked the
engine over and through, nothing appeared
to be wrong, he couldn't get her to start.
Het told me she trembled like a horse that
has been over-ridden. How properly an engine is called the iron horse. When the relief engine arrived the Osceola was pulled
on a siding and the new engine took the
train into Chicago. Now, I understood this
utter collapse. A full week's rest was necessary to restore the engine.

"The most remarkable fellow we ever had
on our road was Billy Tinker. He took
more chances and had more narrow escapes
from death than any man I ever knew. He
believed that a locomotive was rational.
His brain was thoroughly healthy, but in
the cab he acted very strangely. He talked
to the engine all the time.

"He spoke to her when a grade was approached, just as a good cross-country rider
does to the horse that he expects to take a

manifesting a decided inclination to mount the rails or to take sudden starts that endanger the couplings.

"Old No. 6 that I used to make the best time with when she was 'right,' had an annoying habit of starting with an awful jerk. It didn't matter how carefully I opened the throttle, how thoroughly I understood the condition of the steam, away we jumped every time. It seemed as if the steam gathered itself somewhere and, after it got ready, let itself go. That old monster has been broken up, and I am glad of it. She was the last of the 'seven-footers,' The number of seven-foot driver-wheels now in number of seven-foot driver-wheels now in se are very few. I do not personally know

of any. "Six feet seems to be about right. But, reurring to the temper of locomotives, they are affected by the weather, which is readily understood, but a dull. heavy sky or a dense atmosphere has a like effect. This I annot explain in any way whatever. Why, Mart Smith, who was a strict churchman, couldn't do anything with one of his en-gines during Lent. After Easter Day the

lisinclination to make time disappeared.
"She would 'hustle' whenever called upon Sounds very absurd, doesn't it? But it's true. The grip is the only distemper to which I can liken a locomotive such as Mart's was. When a machine gets so, I tell you, she must have treatment—the best scientific overhauling. She needs a masseur -needs galvanism.

"When once a locomotive has lost force of character or self-respect, does she ever regain it?" was asked.

character of self-respect, does she ever regain it?" was asked.

"Generally not." said Bowcher, meditatively, "but I know a recent case in which an engine recovered from a stroke of this paralysis and became, as she is today, the best on the road. When engine No. 71, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road came out of the shop, brand new, a little more than a year ago, she was successively put in the hands of a half-dozen of the best engineers on the road to make the run from Lafayette to New Albany.

"After a fair trial every man, without exception, pronounced No. 71 an utterly worthless piece of machinery. The general superintendent heard of the engine and ordered her condemned, but the master mechanic blurted out to him:

"She doesn't like the run. It is a d—d mean run and she knows it as well as you do."

You see the master mechanic wanted the "You see the master mechanic wanted the locomotive to have another chance. Well, she got it, and I tell you it was to have been her last one. She'd have been sold for scrap iron or run off the track into a forest and converted into the motive power for a saw mill. No. 71 was sent up to Indianapolis and put on the run to Monon. I went to the round house and looked her over, for I'd heard of her and am very curious. I was asked what I thought was the matter. I spent an hour over her and everything ap-

heard of her and am very curious. I was asked what I thought was the matter. I spent an hour over her and everything appeared to be right. I took an off day and ran down 50 miles on her.

"She made great time. Today she is the fastest on the road and the most reliable. She can pull a vestibule train of five cars a mile a minute. Now she's the pet, the banner' engine of the road. A month ago she was in a fair way to be turned out to die, but now nothing is too rich for her blood. She has the best engineer and fireman and the best attention in the shop. Ask your Indianapolis correspondent to go and see her. She's worth looking at, is No. 71."

"You speak of the need of rest, Mr. Bowcher. Must it be regular? I mean at regular times?"

"Most assuredly," was the prompt reply. "A locomotive must be allowed to recover her resilience. That's the word, you have it spelled correctly—only one l. Remember, a locomotive that pulls out of its berth in the roundhouse (where it has been in a state of quiet and rest), backs up to a big train, and, at the sound of the conductor's bell, rushes off on a hundred-mile run, at 50 or 60 miles an hour, is under a heavy nervous strain. Don't smile. I mean exactly what I say.

"Every atom in the molecular structure of the steel and iron composing it is at the highest tension. The engine literally is out to do or die! To fail in making the run on schedule time once or twice arouses suspicion. The moment an engine is ranked as untrustworthy her decadence has begun. Unless she has a friend at court, as No. 71 had, her doom is fixed."

"What is her fate?" I asked with feelings of real sympathy.

"She is put at the most menial service,

Unless she has a friend at court, as No. 71 had, her doom is fixed."

"What is her fate?" I asked with feelings of real sympathy.

"She is put at the most menial service, such as drawing construction and gravel trains. Sometimes she is put on a local run, stopping at every crossroad. She is treated just as if she were known to be lazy and as if stopping' were her strong point. If I ever thought I'd live to a time when I was degraded to be engineer of a construction train or a whipper-snapper 'local.' I'd be dead of a broken heart 10 days from now.

"This brings me to another point. Some engineers have a way of punishing engines that are refractory. Yes, indeed. They can abuse a locomotive worse than the most brutal driver can maltreat his horse. How? Twenty ways. For instance, they can give the engines less coal while exacting the same speed, less oil' on the bearings, by pulling the throttle wide open on the slightest pretext. Of course, such men are always in trouble.

"They burst a cylinder-head by leaving the water-cocks closed to spite the engine, or they allow the bearings to heat, swell and jam. The element of danger is largely increased when such a man is in the cab. Anything is liable to happen if he has a cranky engine that can get just as stubborn as her master. I often am impressed with the idea that some engines are mortal. Speaking of mortals, did you ever hear of a haunted engine?"

"No; are there such beliefs among engineers?"

"Exactly the same superstitions that sailors have about ships. Take the case of the Matt Morran, belonging, to the Shore line and running from New Haven to see her. She began her career with a homicide. Ten years ago she blew up while standing in the track near the station in Providence, killing her engineer. She was promptly rebuilt and sent back to service. On the first trip that she made after being rebuilt she went tearing into P

whistle.

"On approaching the station the engineer leaned forward to shut off the steam, but to his horror a ghostly form appeared at his side and a ghostly hand grasped his wrist and held him fast. When the station was reached the ghost disappeard and the engineer stopped the train some distance beyond. At least, this is what the engineer tells. He says the same thing still happens at intervals."

yond. At least, this is what the engineer tells. He says the same thing still happens at intervals."

"I have heard that most engineers have a superstition regarding a certain switch somewhere on their run. What do you know about that?" was the next inquiry.

"It is true of nearly every express engineer I know. Yes, among the best of them. Did you ever hear of dear old John Brunton, of the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis? He made the same run I'm now doing for over 15 years. He was a thoroughly religious man, respected by everybody. He was as brave as a lion, but whenever he approached the switch, two miles east of Silver Lake, he'd get right down on his knees and pray for the safety of the train—the human lives commutted to his care.

"The switch was at the head of a very long and heavy 'fill,' and to run off the embankment 30 or 40 feet high meant death to nearly everybody. I don't think he ever prayed personally for himself, but he certainly felt the awful responsibility for the hundreds of travellers behind him. Strange as it may seem, I never heard even an oiler

in the shops, much less any of the many firemen who had been in the cabwith John, refer slightingly to his prayers."
"What other curious facts have you ob-

refer slightingly to his prayers. "
"What other curious facts have you observed about engines?"
"I am almost afraid to tell you this; but in my 40 years' experience I have detected, on several occasions, evidences of something like nervous prostration in a locomotive after a prolonged responsibility has been put upon it—such as haaling the paymaster, or the president of the United States, or a bridal party, in which the bride was the daughter of the owner of the road. Why, the story is still told in Chicago about the famous George Cates, one of the most fearless men who ever sat in a cab.
"Old Com. Vanderbilt liked to travel fast, and when he went out on a special train the track was kept clear, and the engineer knew that the quicker he got over the ground the better his chief would be pleased. Cates was broight East to take the train from Cleveland to Chicago. He knew every inch of the road and got through to Tolodo in great shape. Another engine had been ordered to be ready, but by some misunderstanding the right one was not fired up. The one he was offered was a machine that Cates was afraid of.
"Or it may have been that a freight engine was offered through the blunder of the round-house men. Whatever the reason was, Cates refused to fake the new engine and decided to run his own through to Chicago. He knew the nsk and took the precaution to get the division superintendent to order the best locomotive in the shops fired and to follow the special train as a relief. The trouble came at a little village about 40 miles from Toledo. Suddenly the engine quit working. The train came to a stop.

"George sprang out of the cab, looked the engine quit working, The train came to

IN A HURRY.

He and She Were Making Tracks for Their Train, and They Got There in Time to-[Detroit Free Press.]

They were going down Jefferson av. as hard as they could gallop, if a man and a woman can be said to have galloped at all.

He was about 10 feet in advance, with his coat-tail almost on a level with his head, and anything but an angelical expression on his perspiring and lobster-red face. His breath was coming in quick gasps, and his teeth were grinding together.

She was gaining a little on him, delicate looking little woman though she was, and notwithstanding the fact that she had to stop about every 20 feet to pick up some of the many bundles she had in her arms. Her skirts swished and swashed as she tore along, her bangs grew flat and straight on her moist brow, her ribbons flew outstraight behind and her little boot heels clattered briskly on the sidewalk.

You have already guessed that they were runsing to catch the train.

"Come on!" he hissed out without looking "Come on on on the discovery with three times in the garden. He was nailed to the cross with three nails, hung on the cross with three nails, hung on the cross with three halls, hung on the c

rain.
"Come on!" he hissed out without looking ack. "I told you that—"
"I'm coming fast as I can!"
"I kep' a telling you that it was most train time, but you—"
"You—never—no—such—thing!" she
panted.
"I did! I told you that we'd lose the train if yo-"
You said that—wait—wait—"

"I shan't!"
"There, I've got it! I dropped a bundle, but—"
"Come on, or we'll be—"
"I'm coming."
"I'll bet you this will be the last time I'll go shopping with—"
"Nobody asked you to go this time!"
"Nobody asked you to go this time!" "It takes you women an hour and a half on-hurry, hurry! I told you and I kep"

telling you..."

"You didn't!"

"I did! I showed you my watch and—
we've only half a minute left; come on!"

She came clipping along until he grabbed She came clipping along until he grabbed her by the arm, and then they flew across the street, tore into the depot, and he said:

"Has the B— train left yet?"

"No'p: don't go for half an hour yet."

"What! Why it goes at 4.10 doesn't it?"

"No'p: changed time to 4.40 today."

"There!" she said.

"Dang it," was his elegant rejoinder, "I—

"Smarty!" scornfully, "I don't care, I—"
"Why didn't you find out when the train

left?"
"Because I—I—"
"I wish to goodness I'd got those towels
you dragged me away from to race and
chase and gallon off down here to hang
around waiting for our train. It's too proyoking!" Settling a Wager.

Chicago Tribune. Mr. and Mrs. Billus had an argument the other day. "I tell you, Maria," said Mr. Billus, "you are mistaken. There are only four children n the Whilks family." "I know what I am talking about, John

"I know what I am talking about, John. There are five," replied his wife.
"If you were a man I'd bet you \$10 on it."
"You needn't hesitate on that account, John. I'll take the bet."
"I'll make it \$20 to \$10."
"Done."
Mrs. Billus ran over to Mrs. Whilks', and returned in a few moments rather crestallen. "You were right, John." she said. "There You were right, John. She said. There are only four children."

Mr. Billus reached into his left trousers pocket, took out a \$10 bill and transferred it leisurely into his right trousers pocket. "Let this be a warning to you, Maria," he said with much severity, "and don't be too sure about things hereafter."

A Western Idyl.

[New York Weekly.] Road agents—Hold up yer hands gents! Thankee, thankee. Much obliged for this watch. Been wantin' one like that fer ome time. These other watches is some time. These other watches is beauties, too. Now yer pocketbooks, if yer please. Thankee, thankee. Sorry I had to interrupt yer journey, but that ring, please. Thankee. I won't detain yer any longer. Hope y'l find th' folks all well at home. Goodby! Pleasant trip. Hope y'l come this way agin soon. I feel greatly honored at havin' had yer company fer th' few minutes ye tarried here. Goodby, geuts, goodby.

First drummer (after the stage moves on)—I wonder where that villain studied politeness.

ness.
Second drummer—I think he must have been a summer hotel keeper.

Not to be Bluffed. [Harper's Bazar.] Railroad official (breaking the newsgently

to wife of New York drummer.)—Ahem! Madam, be calm! Your husband has met with a slight-that is to say, one of the with a slight—that is to say, one of the drive-wheels of a passenger locomotive struck him on the cheek, and — Wife—Well, sir, you needn't come around here trying to collect damages. You won't get a cent from me. If your company can't keep its property out of danger, it'll have to take the consequences. You should have your engines insured. A Compliment Appreciated.

[Munsey's Weekly.] Uncle Tom (teasingly)—It seems to me

night when Jack came up for his waltz.

oticed a tell-tale blush on your cheek last

Grace (a girl of the period, delightedly)-Did you really? I tried awfully hard to blush, but I was afraid it wasn't noticeable.

[Munsey's Weekly.] Mamma—Dolly, remember, you have promised not to flirt with a single married man this summer, Dolly (under her breath)—Thank fortune! That lets me flirt with the married married

Sad View of It.

[Texas Siftings.]
Gilhooly—This world is full of misery.

FACTS ABOUT FIGURES.

How They Are Used from One to Nine in Various Ways.

Three Appears with Striking Frequency -Four Means Perfection.

Five Not Exactly a Biblical Number but of Very Great Utility.

The whole world is looking out for num ber one. It is a very important number and is employed oftener than any other. It is a component part of every odd or ever number, and is the root and foundation of all numbers. There is one God and one

heaven. We have one heart and one soul

one life and one death. Two is a number of great utility and pre-eminence. The Creator kept it in mind in many of his works. He created man and all the beasts in two sexes, and gave the humans two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, two arm two hands, two legs, two feet and many

two hands, two legs, two feet and many other double members of utility to the body. Every one knows the value of a pair of jacks in a game of poker. All the passions are in pairs, such as joy and sadness, hope and lear, love and hate.

Health and sickness, living and dying, heat and cold, vice and virtue, knowledge and ignorance, truth and falsehood, and the like are represented in duplicity. The number three is one of great prominence and significance. Shakespeare says:

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance or death. nativity, chance or death

Number three is the first odd number and ccurs in all religious writings with striking on and Holy Ghost. There are some who find a trinity throughout nature, as St. Pat rick did in the shamrock. The triune plan of creation is seen in the earth, sea and air the sun, moon and stars; the fish, birds and peasts; in the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms; in the future, past and pres ent time.

ent time.

There have been three dispensations of truth—the patriarchal, the Jewish and the Christian. Adam and Noah each had three sons. There were three great patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The commandments were delivered on the third day. The length of Solomon's temple was three times its breadth. Elijah stretched himself three times upon the widow's child before bringing him to life.

David bowed three times before Jonathan. Jonah was in the whale's interior three

David bowed three times before Jonathan. Jonah was in the whale's interior three days. Three wise men came from the east to adore the infant Saviour, bringing with them three offerings. The child was found after three days in the temple. Three apostles were with the Saviour at the transfiguration, and three in the garden of Olives. Peter was asked three times "Lovest thou me?" and denied his master three times."

three sides—North, West and South Chi-cago.

The number four was anciently esteemed the most perfect of all, being the arithmeti-cal mean between one and seven. Omah, the second caliph, said: "Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity." In nature there are four seasons and the four points of the compass. Forty a multi-ple of four by 10, is one of the sacred num-bers. The probation of our first parents in the garden of Eden is supposed to have been 40 years.

The rain fell at the deluge 40 days and mights and the water remained on the earth 40 days. The days of embalming the dead were 40. Solomon's temple was 40 cubits nights and the water remained on the earth 40 days. The days of embalming the dead were 40. Solomon's temple was 40 cubits long. In it were 10 lavers, each four cubits long and containing 40 baths. Moses was 40 years old when he fled into the land of Midian, where he dwelt 40 years. He was on Mount Sinai 40 days and 40 nights.

The Israelites wandered in the wilderness 40 years. The Saviour fasted 40 days and nights before entering upon his public life. The same time elapsed between the resurrection and the ascension. In modern times four multiplied by 100 represents the number of McAllisterites in Gotham and a widow that is "fair, fat and 40" has no lack widow that is "fair, fat and 40" has no lack

ber of McAllisterites in Gotham and a widow that is "fair, fat and 40" has no lack of suitors.

Five is a number but little employed in the Scriptures, but it is a number of great convenience and utility. Man was created with five natural senses, and with five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot. The earth's surface is divided into five zones and the rose has five leaves, or some multiple of five.

There is not much to be said of the number six. Little in nature suggests it. Lilies have six leaves and snow crystals have six sides. Six is said to be the most worthy of the perfect numbers, because its three aliquot parts, one, two and three, put together, make their whole. It has another perfection in being a circular number, for in making a circle with a compass the circumference of the circle is just six times the span of the compass or the radius of the circle. Six also derives some prominence in being "half a dozen."

Seven is a number of great prominence and singularity. There are seven planets, seven metals, seven colors and seven tastes. There are seven windows through which the ordinary senses are exercised: the two eyes, the two ears, the two nostrils and the mouth. The number seven occurs hundreds of times throughout the Bible.

So frequent, in fact, is it employed that to note the instances where it is used would be to recall the whole story of creation. There are seven liberal arts, seven sciences and seven notes in music. The seventh son is a wonder, and the seventh son of a seventh son is simply marvellous in his healing powers.

Eight is the first cube number, but aside from that possesses no peculiarities. There

ng powers.

Eight is the first cube number, but aside Eight is the first cube number, but aside from that possesses no peculiarities. There are eight beautitudes and eight persons constitute a set in dancing a quadrille.

Nine is the last of the significant digits and expresses the greatest amount that can be indicated by one figure. It is the second square number. It is employed but little in the Scriptures. There are nine orders of angels. The Grecians taught that there were nine muses. The mystical and significant numbers formed by combinations of the digits are almost without end and can not here be mentioned, but a student of number will find much in them to interest and instruct.

Josh Billings' Philosophy. [New York Weekly.]
With all the howling for liberty that men

and wimmin engage in, there iz, after all, but very little ov it in the world; we are all ov us slaves to sumthing.

I hav often heard ov men who had bekum disgusted with the world, and retired into

disgusted with the world, and retired into solitude; but i hav never heard ov a kommitty ov our fust citizens waiting on them and asking them tew kum bak.

Pedigree may be valuabel for a man, but i notiss it ain't with mutch for a hoss; for the fust question that is asked iz, "What can he go out and show?"

I never have known a man yet to die at three-skore-and-ten possessed ov the welth that he had got rongfully.

Peace is the shaddo that the setting sun ov a virtewous life kasts.
Side by side ov Plain Truth stands Common Sense—two ov the greatest warriors time haz ever produced.

Diogeneze was a grater man than Alexander, not bekause he lived in a tub, but bekause a tub waz all he wanted tew liv in: wealth could not flatter him, afrade.

It takes just three times az long tew tell a lie, on enny subjekt, az it duz tew tell the truth.

Vanity iz the most jealous disseaze; i hav seen men so vain that they kouldn't look with tempesure upon a peakok spreading

Vanity iz the most jealous disseaze; I hav seen men so vain that they kouldn't look with komposure upon a peakok spreading hiz appendix tew the morning sun.

The man who thinks "he kan't do it" iz alwuss more than haff right.

One ov the hardest things tew learn a child iz tew tell the truth, but it should be done even if—death ensues.

A Mutual Bond. [Life.] Mrs. Bingo (to the minister)-Won't you

have another piece of pie? The Minister—Thank you, no.
Tommy (who has been warned not to ask twice)-I guess we are both in the same

Her Hat Was Too Big

[Ftelka Illofsky in Ladies' Home Journal.] When Liszt was in a good humor he was

going up to her kissed her gaily, but with some little difficulty, owing to the project-ing brim of the hat. Then he said, half seriously: "My dear, you will have to get another hat; one with rather less brim to it."

BRIC-A-BRAC. Friend and Lover. [Mary Aingo De Vere in May Century.] When Psyche's friend becomes her lover, How aweetly these conditions blend. But oh, what angulah to discover Her lover has become—her friend!

Woman Architects. [Judge.] And so a woman took the prize For her design in architecture; A world's fair building will arise

Coquette. [Kate Field's Washington.] Her dainty envelope is square— I think the while its seal I tear— So like herself, both sweet and fair;

And blue her eyes and soft her hair, Her voice like Southern breezes rare— There's not one touch of feeling there; She's only flirting. The Earliest Crocus [Frances Wynne in Longman's Magazine.]

One golden flame has cloven

Soon, set in dainty order, A serried golden line, All down the garden berder The crocuses will shine. At last the Spring is sighted! One golden lamp is lighted!

"You think the life that I have led Has been quite perfect, pure and grand. But ere we wed, my darling Bess, I tell you frankly that my ways

"Nay, say no more," quoth Bess, demure "I know it all—I know the worst; Your mother told me, and I'm sure You told her all your follies first."

Uncle Joe's Philosophy. (M. V. Moore in Detroit Free Press.] Don't jine in de percession when De devil comes along. Nor don't you hide yo' dirt an' sin Behin' yo' neighbo's wrong. De devil's allus quick to bet,

He's sho' to git yo' soul. When Christyuns nibble at his hook De devil has to smile; He knows dat when dev gits de tas'e,

How, void of all regret, The brown bird sings! The hours have laden wings.

Doth but in part

Elate, Then I shall claim my own. The Professor and the White Violet. [Oliver Herford, in May St. Nicholas.]

Or was Dame Nature out of blue, Violet, when she came to you THE VIOLET. Tell me, silly mortal, first, Ere I satisfy your thirst For the truth concerning me-Why you are not like a tree?

Tell me, mortal, why your head, Where green branches ought to spread, Is as shiny smooth as glass, With just a fringe of frosty grass? Tell me-Why, he's gone away

[C. E. Markham in Overland Monthly.] wn, down the dark canons we ride in a flurry;

Where the wild mustard splashes the slope with yellow, He has turned at bay—oh, the powerful fellow!

On, the joy of the wind in our races: We follow
The cattle—we shout down the poppy-hung hollow,
See! out of the cliff we have started the swallow,
And startled the echoes on rocky fells,
Ho what was it passed?—were they pigeons or spar-

Sweep on with the thunder and surge of the case.

The hurry, the shouting, the wild joy of battle—
The hills and the wind and the open light,
Now on into camp by the sycamores yonder;
Now o'er the guitar let the light fingers wander;

[A. Z. in the Academy.]
I sometimes think, belov'd, if you could know
Just what you are to me, how all my life has changed.
Since first I saw your face; how it has wider grown,
And risen to new heights; then might you dimly see
Some reason that should set you thus apart.
You know you are to me as ealer to much which

To do her honor, I conjecture. Thus women's work puts on new features; They always were designing creatures.

The note inside it, too, I'll swear, Light and diverting.

What though her heart be free from care,

The dingy garden clay,
One golden gleam is woven
Athwart the gloomy day.
And hark! the breeze is bringing One sudden bird note, ringing From far away.

To give the sign. She Knew the Worst. [H. S. Tomer in Judge.] Sweetheart, you deem me good," I said, As I took Bessie's soft, white hand;

Have been quite devious; I confess
I've spent some wicked nights and days."

What could I say? This trustful lamb Had learned that once I teased the cat And twice or thrice had stolen jam— How could I deal with faith like that?

Ef you will play his game; He'll fill yo' han' full of de trumps An' beat you all de same! You needn't coax de devil much-He'll come widout de toll; An' less you drives him from yo' heart,

Madrigal. [Clinton Scolland in Frank Leslie's Newspaper.]

This joy, this sweet increase, Bring peace
And bliss unto my heart.

Teil me, little violet white, If you will be so polite, Tell me how it came that yo

Wonder why he wouldn't stay? Can he be—well. I declare!— Sensitive about his hair?

Hat there is no the midsummer sallies
High into the steeps where the gray chapperal is;
It is he that leads to the low lagoon.

low he breaks a wild path thro' the deep, plumy Right on thro' a glory of crimson he crushes, On into the gloom under leafy roofs. Oh, the joy of the wind in our faces! We follow

prattle; Sweep on with the thunder and surge of the cattle-

Let thoughts in the high heart grow pensive and fonder;
Then stars—and the dreams of a Summer night. Not in Vain. [A. Z. in the Academy.]

all life.

I know that I shall never stand beside you there,
I am not worthy to come nigh to you.

I may not touch your life. Nearer and dearer ones.

Even as the nearer, brighter planets do,

Gilhooly—This world is full of misery.

The happiest man is the one who is never born.

Hostetter McGinnis—Yes, but there isn't one in a million that has such a streak of luck.

In the habit of Kissing all the pretty pupils in his class. I remember on one occasion a very lovely young girl came to the lesson wearing a hat that had a rather extraordinary wide brim. Liszt noticed the hat at once, and leaven.

The best, the brightest, wrapped around you close. And mine seeks no return, knowing that it must be laid at your feet; Not gathered near your heart, but resting theze, It wins the highest place this side the gates of Heaven.

The sky-arch is aglow; Out bursts the bud; I know
The sap mounts in a flood.

Tell me why you move around, Trying different kinds of ground, With your funny legs and boots
In the place of proper roots?

heaven,
And shedding light around—you cannot see lessons you have taught, How high ideals may be loftier grown, ceasing to b mere visions; Nay, may change, and with the change may beautify

revolve Round the great source of heat, And yet forever in far outward space must turn For all his warmth and light to the same sun,

He gits 'em after while!

Impatiently I wait For buds full blown;

Lost your pretty purple hue! Were you blanched with sudden fears? Were you bleached with fairles' tears?

The cedars sweep by in their mystical hurry; Gone into the wind are the languor and worry— Gone into the West with the phantom moon. Ha! there is the lord of the hills and the valleys;

bellow; How he tears the ground with his angry hoofs!

rows
That whispered away like a hurtle of arrows? The rose oder thickens; the deep gorge narrows; Now the herd swings down thro' the scented dells. Speed, speed, leave the brooks to their pebbles and

press closely round.
There is no room for me.
Yet, as the furthest planet in its distant path
Obeys the mighty law which bids that he must still.

you
Has warmed my life although you keed it not.
Why should you stoop to care for it who have in the habit of kissing all the pretty pupils The best, the brightest, wrapped around you close

HOOPSKIRTS, PERHAPS.

Fashion's Latest and Most Terrible Threat.

But Costumes for Harvard's Class Day Will be Fetching.

View of a Beautiful Woman Beautifully Dressed.



This is surely the banner year of Such a revel as she is having of it. Such wantonness of

ness of design are un It seems as if one cannot dare too far in such matters, and things that a year ago would have seemed excessively loud and in the most abnormal taste are adopted and sanctioned by women of elegance and re-

The most striking and prominent feat ure of this era of elaboration and display are the mock jewels galore that glint at one everywhere and anywhere about the

spring toilete; the royal embroiders in gold and silver and copper that enrich stuffs of every sort; and the gardens upon gardens of artificial flowers that are piled, not only spring toilete; the royal embroiders in gold

A CLASS DAY DREAM IN MUSLIN.



of those nervous ones—she neither fidgeted with her umbrella, pulled at the trimming on her wrap, nor picked imaginary hairs off her gown. Yet her conversation lost nothing by it; rather it was of concentrated strength, the attention being enabled to confine itself to the talk only, and not to be disturbed in watching the various unmeaning movements of the body.

Her voice was "soft, gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman;" that sort of voice the Duchess always describes as "trainante," Thought I, "a half-hour's commune with her is worth a dozen lessons in physical culture."

She rose to leave the car, and I watched with pleasure her progress down the aisle. She walked naturally and well, not with a stride, but with a fine open movement, giving her muscles free play—none of your mincing wiggles for her—her head poised with natural grace, and her arms swinging easily at her side.

"That is Miss Y—, the pianist," said the lady next me as the object of my admiration passed us. I instantly decided that the next time Miss Y— played in public I should surely hear—no, see her play, as an especial treat.

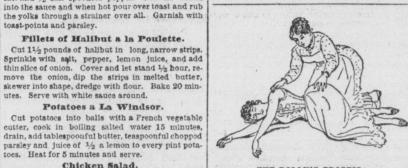


PARIS LATEST WRINKLE IN HAIR

Now, my dear thousand and one women, you who have given in to nervous prostration, and you who are bordering on it, yet fighting against it, do you care to know how by perseverance and patience you can in some degree—the degree will depend upon your own efforts—lessen the strain upon your own errors, and muscles?

You do?

Then "read, mark, learn, and inwardly."



Cut 1 pint chicken into dice, add 1/2 pint celery, cleaned and also cut in dice. Pour over this 2 table-

Fillets of Halibut a la Poulette.

Potatoes a La Windsor.

utes. Serve with white sauce around.

toes. Heat for 5 minutes and serve.

in the middle and braided in snus, shining strands at the back. I have described her that you may understand how peculiarly becoming her costume was.

Watch Women in Horse Cars and See Symptoms.

Watch Women This National Disease

To Overcome This National Disease

Keep hold of the hands all the time. If, after the body is down, the neck still remains in the relaxed position, the head must be placed in a more comfortable way. Of course at first the spine and neck will be held as stiff as a poker and it will be some time before they will be as fully relaxed as they should. It helps in relaxing the muscles of the chest to roll the body over on one side and then let it roll back from its own force and finally to roll the whole "machine" over and over, trying to do it without any assistance or resistance from the owner.

To Overcome This National Disease

Exercise is Necessary.

System of Training Which Restores

Both Health and Beauty.

GERMAN doctor.

Coming to this country to practice, was greatly perplexed by the number and variety of nervous disorders he was called upon to help, and in ally announced that he had discovered a new disease, which he elected to call "Americanitis:"

so peculiarly American is nervousness in all its forms.

"My nerves are all worn out," said a oncepretty but now faded-out-looking little woman to me the other day. It was in a car, and as we talked I, watching herself on her seat, and resisting the motion of the car instead of yielding easily and finding it restful. No wonder "these cars tire one so" in her opinion.

I glanced around the car; there was one in the foot with the other leg. Repeat three times, each time trying to give how the motion with the other leg. Repeat three times, each time trying to give how the motion with the other leg. Repeat three times, each time trying to give how the motion with the other leg. Repeat three times, each time trying to give how the motion with the other leg. Repeat three times, each time trying to give hour and sussistance or resistance from the owner acquired of remaining quiescent while another over acquired of remaining quiescent while another moves you denotes a constantly increasing power to relax at all times when combined may be made to you relax at all times when combined may ou have you will want to free them and you can dispense with your assistance or resistance from the own flat and shut your eyes, keeping that how that you have proved to yourself is not will readily see that the faculty once acquired of remaining quiescent while another moves you denotes a constantly increasing power to relax at all times when combined may be used. Now that you have proved to yourself is not will readily see that the faculty once acquired of remaining quiescent while another moves you will want to free them and you can dispense with your assistance or possib

nerself on her seat, and resisting the motion of the car instead of yielding easily and finding it restful. No wonder "these cars tire one so" in her opinion.

I glanced around the car; there was one sitting bolt upright, deriving no support from the cushioned back; her feet braced against the floor.

Another, evidently in a nurry to reach her destination, was feverishly attending the progress of the car. Her mouth was drawn, her body was stiffly propped against the carback, while both bands fiercely clinched her hand-bag and her foot tapped the floor nervously.

Her face showed clearly what a relief it would be to her nerves, at any rate, to get out and push the car. Further down the aisle sat two ladies, busily gossiping, and of the solution of the progress of the car. Further down the aisle sat two ladies, busily gossiping, and of the progress of the car. The spine? and the thoroughly free you will houce an agree-able little spring given by the impetus of dropping.

Follow the motion with the other leg. Repeat three times, each time trying to go more slowly, and have the limbs heavier. The arms must next be looked after. Lift the arm slowly from the shoulder. When the sum is raised to a perpendicular position let it fall in sections, by force of gravitation only, first the upper arm to the elbow, then the forearm and hand. Repeat three times, each time trying to go more slowly, and have the limbs heavier. The arms must next be looked after. Lift the arm slowly from the shoulder. When the sam is raised to a perpendicular position let it fall in sections, by force of gravitation only, first the upper arm to the elbow, then the forearm and hand. Repeat three times, each time trying to go more slowly, and have the limbs heavier. The arms must next be looked after. Lift the arm slowly from the shoulder. When the seam is raised to a perpendicular position let it fall in sections, by force of gravitation only, first the upper arm to the elbow, then the forearm and then each three times.

the airless, superfluous motion of the heads, hands and feet! What a waste of nervous force! No wonder American women are tired all the time.

"O, tempora! O, mores!" Out of that whole carful of women I noticed but one who seemed to be really resting and enjoying the ride. She had a sweet, placid face, and leaned back in her comfortable seat, not with tense muscles and nerves, but with an easy, relaxed appearance.

In chatting with her companion—another of those nervous ones—she neither fidgeted with her umbrella, pulled at the trimming on her wrap, nor picked imaginary hairs off her gown. Yet her conversation lost nothing by it; rather it was of concentrated strength, the attention being enabled to confine itself to the talk only, and not to be disturbed in watching the various unmeaning movements of the body.

Her voice was "soft, gentle and low; an discharge of the end of a pastime.

Her voice was "soft, gentle and low; an distribution of the end of a pastime.

The spine? An! that is the most difficult back. This may also be repeated three times.

The spine? An! that is the most difficult of all to free. Raise yourself to a sitting position—and perhaps it is better to try this exercise on the back rimit and perhaps it is better to try this exercise on the deat first, until you get it correctly—let your arms and legs be heavy and your head drop forward.

Now let the spine go slowly and easily back, and—to use a favorite illustration with teachers—as if the vertebrae were a string of wampum, and first lay flat one bead of it, and then another, and another, till the whole string rests on the floor, and the head falls back with its own weight.

After each of the e motions try the deep breathing movement, which will keep you in a great measure from over-relaxation.

There are countless other exercises for freeing the body, but many of them are too complicated to be explained here. A great deal can be done with the movements I have described if perseverance and proper can be observed.

Don't make a work of the mot

G. M. H.

THE MONTGIRON CAPE.



TERRY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Irving's Famous Support Gives a Vivid Description of Stage Fright.

It was at the Royalty in Sono that I had my first experience of that awful sensation stage fright. Why it should have come upon me at that especial time, when I had aiready taken part in so many performances tainly did, and I shall remember the feeling

by perseverance and patience, you can in some degree—the degree will depend upon your own efforts—lessen the strain upon the first person to the after a night's sleep, weary and unnerfereshed.

Why is it? There must be a reason for it, it is probably this; Instead of relaxing all the properties of the strain upon the strain of the properties of the strain upon the strain upon the strain upon the should your strain the chair?

The only remedy for this is to learn to relax your pushed step the chair hold you, or do you hold yourself in the chair?

The only remedy for this is to learn to relax your pushed step the strain upon it should not practice more than five minutes a day.

And to do this one must go throughts—course of exercises, each one intended to relax your muscless so that you can rest the nerve sand muscless are relaxed.

And to do this one must go throughts—course of exercises, each one intended to relax your part of the body-onal will need a companying the properties of the strain upon it should not practice more than five minutes a day.

The only remedy for this is to learn to relax your part of the body-onal will need a companying the properties of the strain upon it should not practice more than five minutes a day.

The only remedy for this is to learn to relax your part of the body-onal will need a companying the properties of th

Used in Its Decoration.

New Sunshades and Parasols as Gauzy as are the Hats.

HE new summer hats



and bonnets are models of appropriaten for the season, being all lightness, airiness,

warm weather had come by donning sumner bonnets as early as possible.



But however that may be the change from heavy felts and velvets to the gauziest of laces and lightest of straws, was early and sudden this year, so early, in fact, that our last snowstorm caused a sudden searching in chests and closets for the discarded felts and furs.

What straws are to be seen this summer and sudden this year, so early, in fact, that our last snowstorm caused a sudden search-

What straws are to be seen this summer in hats and bonnets are mostly of the open work pattern, though a few very fine and soft braids are allowed, like leghorns, neapolitans, etc. Hats vary a good deal in shape, from the small, round, very shallow turban, which has no depth at all, to large wide-brimmed affairs which are bent into nost picturesque shapes by the milliner's

ort.

One of these latter shapes suggests a scallop shell, or fan, the brim, and in fact the whole hat, being bent into regular waves or scallops, from back to front. With soft lace, long loops of ribbons and long-stemmed sprays of flowers laid along these waves, from back to front, the effect is very graceful. the straws there is shown a great

Beside the straws there is shown a great variety of wire frames, for both hats and bonnets, which are covered with lace, or with delicate lace-like gold or silver galloons and web materials.

These are very handsome indeed, and offer opportunity to the clever milliner for endless variety in form, and the most beautiful and artistic gorgeousness as to coloring. These hats are mostly large, but the bonand artistic gorgeousness as to coloring. These hats are mostly large, but the bonnets are the merest little flat scoops, some no larger than one's hand, with narrow velvet ribbon strings behind which tie loosely in front, or cross under the chin and tie at ne back, or are pinned up in a snug little

the back, or are pinned up in a snug little bow.

The trimmings for the summer head coverings are flowers of the most natural hues and shapes, in long, graceful sprays and clusters; fruits, including lovely bunches of grapes, cherries, gooseberries, currants and the like. Quantities of these are piled in profusion on hats and bonnets, and the effect is exceedingly summerlike.

Much gold and silver in the way of braids, cords, galloons, etc., is used, for bindings, to form knots of brightness mixed with black lace, and in dozens of other ways.

Jet ornaments are also used, and the variety of insects and other "small deer" is



ISN'T SHE LOVELY?

bewildering. The Cleopatra craze, started by Fanny Davenport and Mme. Bernhardt, is shown by a variety of asps in metals or jet, one of the latter material being so jointed on slender wires as to quiver with each movement of the wearer, in a manner more realistic than agreeable.

A very vicious looking little reptile in natural colors of metals looked so lifelike as to be startling, coiled on one side of a black turban.

to be startling, colled on one startling, colled on one startling.

An almost universal characteristic of all the new head gear is the saucy and defiant manner in which it is "kicked up behind," almost all being bent straight up to show the hair beneath, and trimmed high at that point. point.
Some very charming effects are produced by using very fine silk tulle, dotted with iny jet dots, over a color in trimmings. Thus a black hat was trimmed with knots



of pink silk crape, covered with black tulle in this fashion, the hat being finished with in this isanon, the lat being missed with jet ornaments.

Another, trimmed with tulle covered lavender crape, had several black quills thrust through the knots on one side.

Sunshades and parasols are as gauzy as the summer hats. Very few plain silk shades are seen; all are decorated or dressed up in some way. The plainest have pinked ruffles around the edges, like those carried by our grandmothers, and the more elaborate affairs need some study to make out all their beauties.

SOME STRAWS.

IN HER SUMMER MUSLIN.



INSTEAD OF THE FAIRY LAMP, You May Like This Artistic Boudoir Illuminator.

In Russia, where the Ikon or tiny lamp is put before every saint's picture, whether it be in the boudoir of the princess or the hut of a peasant, such a lamp as is shown in the illustration would be highly appreciated, says the Ladies' Home Journal. It is, however, simply intended to make beautiful the boudoir, and may be put before the picture of one's own sweetheart, or of any dear one who is enshrined in a frame, or it may be



lamp portion is plain glass, not unlike a wineglass in shape, simply filled with oil and a floating wick. The very brilliant light comes from the fact that the heart-shaped shade just in front of it is of ruby glass framed in Rhine stones, and that the reflector at the back intensifies the brightness of the light and the deepness of the red tone.

tone.

These little lamps are very artistic, much more so than the fairy lamp, which for such a long time has occupied a place in the boudoir. Beside the lamp is a box intended to hold cream or powder, and this is of plain white china heavily etched with silver.

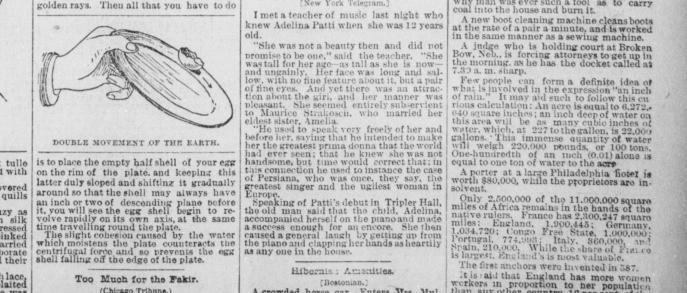
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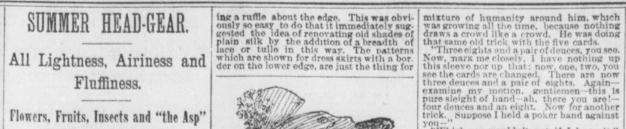
The little bags at one side are the lavender ones intended for the bath; that is to be thrown in to make the water pleasant and to soften the skin.

ROTATION OF THE GLOBE. An Experiment to be Made After You Eat an Egg When next you chance to eat an egg you

can easily make an experiment, which is not only productive of much amusement. but also illustrates in a manner so clear and simple that even a child can comprehend it, the double movement of the earth which revolves simultaneously around the Moisten slightly with water the rim of

your plate and in the centre paint with the yolk of the egg (you see that you have not far to go for coloring material) a sun with golden rays. Then all that you have to do





"Which you wouldn't, not if I knew it," said a man who looked like a gambler, "because I'd be holding a gun against you."

And while the fakir got red in the face the crowd indulged in a wide, wicked smile and drifted apart.

FASHIONS AT REDFERN'S.

NEWYORK, May 2.—It has been remarked that in several directions women's apparel is to be noted for special features this summer. One of these is the great variety of loose wraps which are shaped to hang from the shoulders, instead of fitting snugly.

for the season. being all lightness, airiness, futfliness and grace. One says "summer hats" advisedly, for there seemed to be no midseason or spring head coversing this year.

Perhaps every one was so tired of the snow and ice and cold of cur severe winter that they were only too glad to persuade the mselves that them selves that the more between Silk knotted covers are the season for the piquantly mannish shirt, the season for the piquantly mannish shirt, seaf and vest, all of which will be even more the rage than they were last summer. Another favorite item in the summer girl's wardrobe will be the blouse or fancy skirt waist, which, though distinctly feminine, seems somewhat akin to skirt and vest.

Other shades have bands of gores of lace or embroidery let into their sides. Still, others have bands of lace encircling them above the sain, with bands of coarse meshed grenadine between. Silk knotted covers are some of which are woven with silk stripes, and are extremely pretty in design and col-



Here is a model of china silk in that delightful cornflower blue—the bluette of the French—which is so fashionable just now. It is gathered in at the walst, and the skirt is attached in full plaits all round. The cuffs and the vest, which latter is framed in a jabot ruffle, are of ecru colored point de Venise, which makes a charming contrast to the rich hue of the silk. A really artistic touch is given by the simulated over-sleeve, gathered with a heading at its lower edge and puffed high on the shoulder.



Here is a sketch of a negligee bodice worn at the new play now delighting all Paris, "A Marriage Blanc." It is made of suede colored French flannel, plaited to a Vyoke, and bagging slightly over the pointed girdle. The front of this, as well as cuffs, collar and yoke, are of the same shade of flannel, with half-inch stripes of Cleopatra or Egyptian red-a dull hue which is deeper than pink, yet not as dark as a genuine red. This waist will be found particularly becoming to tall, slim figures. REDFERN. ning to tall, slim figures.

HOW DOES IT LOOK ON ME?



Fluted black fancy straw, with lines of gold braid, and a cluster of crushed Provence roses under the turned-up brim at the back. Sprays of lilies of the valley on the top of the crown.

When a baby is born into this world he has but one friend, and that is his mother, and unless she outlives him, he is an exceptional man if he has that many friends when he dies.

Making a fool of oneself is a disease that attacks all times and years. There is no hope of outgrowing it, or, by experiencing it once, escaping it a second time.

There is a great deal that is suggestive of heaven in a child asleep, and sometimes a suggestion of another place when the same child is awake.

When it is said of a man that he has reached years of discretion, it does not mean so much that he is better as that he is

A woman is never in greater danger than when she starts out to "get even" with

some one.

There is no happier man at night than the man who has done his duty through the day.

Some one always gains what we lose.

Some one always gains what we lose.

There are 26 monarchies and 25 republics in the civilized world today; 16 republics are in South America.

An ignorant and demented man recently composed, by the aid of a printed alphabet, a series of words made of letters selected at random. This strange epistle found its way into the hands of a prominent Volapuk scholar, who promptly translated all the words except one.

A gueerly matched pair have just have

In the national printing office, St. Petersburg, Russia, documents can be printed in every known language. It is the most complete office of its kind in the world.

Missouri river.

The current suspicion that blood oranges are often artificially stained is put to rest by Medical Director Males of Washington, who has examined some suspected blood oranges. He found that they were naturally colored and declared that it was impossible to stain an orange by injecting any artificial staining fluid into the fruit either before or after plucking from the tree.

A great sheet of plate glass that fell and

fore or after plucking from the tree.

A great sheet of plate glass that fell and went to flinders in Brooklyn the other day, had a queer history. It was about 12 feet square and was worth \$1200. It could have been made in this country, but it could not have been carried to Brooklyn, because of the tunnels it would have to pass through. It was too big to travel on the canals. So it was made in the south of France. It met with trouble in its trip across the Brooklyn bridge, and had to be canted to one side to pass under the passenger platform. After all that, just as it reached its destination it was smashed.

The greatest diving feat ever achieved

was smashed.

The greatest diving feat ever achieved was in moving the cargo of the ship Cape Horn, wrecked off the coast of South America, when a diver named Hooper made seven descents to a depth of 201 feet, and at one time remained under water 42 minutes. Siebe states the greatest depth to which a man has ever descended to be 204 feet, equivalent to a pressure of 88½ pounds per square inch.

In its native habitat the shell of the over-

melt and even volatilize it.

The total forest area in the United States is estimated at 481,764,599 acres.

While clouds, especially the higher forms, have a general tendency to move in the same direction as storms—that is, from west to east—it has been decided that they are a very poor guide to follow in special instances, and they fail especially at times when such assistance is the most needed.

The want of absolute silence on the telephone wires between London and Paris is thought to be due to an improper application of the well-known twist system for preventing inductive listurbances.

A remarkable instance of local magnetic

venting inductive disturbances.

A remarkable instance of local magnetic disturbance due to the presence of magnetic rocks was observed near Cossack. Northwest Australia, where a steady deflection of the compass of 30° was recorded.

There is a small, unobtrusive society in London known as the M. A. B. Y. S.; otherwise the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

Prof. J. J. Thompson, using the method of the revolving mirror, has measured the velocity of the electric discharge in a vacuum, and finds it to be about half the velocity of light.

The Turks esteem the beard as the most

the back. Sprays of liles of the valley on the top of the crown.

Pattr's First Performance.

[New York Telegram.]

I met a teacher of music last night who knew Adelina Patti when she was 12 years old.

A new boot cleaning machine cleans boots at the rate of a pair a minute, and is worked in the same manures as a swing machine in the same manures.

words except one.

A queerly matched pair have just been married in Webster township, Ia. The groom weighs exactly 408 pounds. The bride is a feather-weight of only 85 pounds.

There is at a hotel in Chicago a man from Northern Michigan who wishes to buy a whole town ready built. He wants to be head of the place and have his word accepted as law.

The lepers of India have a special patron saint—Pir Jahanyan—to whose shrine, near the town of Muzaffargarh in Sindh, the annual pilgrimages are made. After offering innumerable prayers, the pilgrims smear themselves with lampblack, and the natives declare that cures often result from this simple treatment.

The expedition sent out by the Vienna

simple treatment.

The expedition sent out by the Vienna Academy of Science to explore the Mediterranean found its greatest depth to be something over two and a quarier miles, between Molla and Cerigo. On the African coast, where the water is clearer, white metal plates could be seen at a depth of 14 feet. Sensitive plates were acted upon by the light at a depth of over 1600 feet.

Forty years are a New York man marked Forty years ago a New York man marked a quarter and put it into circulation. It has just returned to him.

In New York recently a legal oath was taken by telephone, the person swearing being too sick to go to the notary's office.

plete office of its kind in the world.

A San Francisco man proposed to three sisters in turn, but they all rejected him. He got even by marrying their mother, a widow.

There is a curiosity in an English workhouse in a girl who speaks a language which no one can understand. She has been addressed in nearly a dozen different tongues, but without evincing any intelligence as to the meaning of words.

The first ice cream freezer was invented by a woman in 1843.

A mule shipped from Kentucky concluded

The first ice cream freezer was invented by a woman in 1843.

A mule shipped from Kentucky concluded he could not wait to be unloaded in the regular way from the car, and while the train was switching about crawled through the little window in the end of the car, fell to the track and threw the car off. How an average-sized mule could get through the little window is a mystery.

A subterranean Roman temple has just been unearthed at the foot of Calvarienberg at Baden, near Vienna. In a niche of this cave or Mithras grotto are the remains of an altar hewn out of the rock. Fragments of Roman vessels and utensils, as well as knives, arrows, lamps and coins were also found.

Pearls get sick, and like men and women, require a change of climate when their health is bad, or else they will crumble and die. When ill they lose their lustre and become chalk-like, but rapidly improve if given a change of air.

The largest flowing well in the world has

The largest flowing well in the world has been struck two miles west of Huron. S. D. The well is 935 feet deep, but will be put to a denth of 1000 feet, if possible. The flow is estimated at 10,000 gallons per minute. It flooded the ground so rapidly that great ditches were cut to carry the water into the Missouri river.

The current suspicion, that blood.

pounds per square inch.

In its native habitat the shell of the oyster is always a little open, and microscopic, waving hairs set up currents which carry the flood plants to its mouth, where they are engulfed and afterwards digested.

By a comparison of records extending over a number of years, it has been concluded that the moon has an influence in lowering the height of the barometer in the months from September to January at the time of full moon, and in raising it during the first quarter. No effect has been perceived in the other months.

Mayer has calculated that if the motion of the earth were suddenly arrested the temperature produced would be sufficient to melt and even volatilize it.

The total lorest area in the United States

velocity of light.

The Turks esteem the beard as the most noble ornament of the male sex, and consider it more infamous for anyone to have his beard cut off than to be publicly whipped, pilloried or branded with a redhot iron. Almost any orthodox Turk would prefer being put to death rather than have his beard removed from his face.

Scientists say the chamists will dominate

affairs need some study to make out all their beauties.

The favorite models are covered with lace, and shirred. Thus a pink silk shade was covered withpink, silk embroidered chiffon, puffed and ruffled, plaited and shirred. Thus a pink silk shade was covered withpink, silk embroidered chiffon, gathered in puff-like clusters of fulness, after fakir. He is a brazen sort of a fellow by nature and trade. But the miracle happened yesterday. It was on a Dearborn st. over it, the figured border of the tulle form. The fakir had the usual assorted shellow over it, the figured border of the tulle form.

The space of the same

A MAN CANNOT HELP STOPPING TO STUDY BER.

on hats and bonnets, but about fair throats in great boas and collars, and down the petticoats of full dress gowns and around the skirts and trains; and, as if this were not sufficient, the parasols must need crowd in for a load of buds and leaves and bursting blooms.

It is, indeed, cloying, this flower fad, even in its loveliness.

It seems very appropriate, however, that all this bravery of bloom and blaze of color and gorgeousness should come with such a great burst in the spring; if it will all die a natural and peaceful death in the fall and give way to something of less magnificence, all will be well, meanwhile let us enjoy it its of white braid an inch wide, together with gold braid an eighth of an inch in width. The two braids edged the skirt at the very bottom, the gold just above the white, and trimmed the coat in military fashion with looped ends.

There were wide cuffs and a high rolling collar, and the whole costume was perfectly finished by the dainty hat of cream colored straw on French lace, smothered in pale and an admity creation that is to be worn by a New York debutante at your class day festivities.

It is of white silk muslin, sheer as cob-

DRESSING.

while it lasts, and hope for the future of quiet things.

Aside from the gaudiness, there is a chic and rare gracefulness in all the present feminine modes that is charming to see.

New York debutant at is to be worn by a tivities.

It is of white silk muslin, sheer as cobwebs, with insertions of delicate valenciennes an inch wide studded with small, circular mock turquoise.

It is made very simply, with the waist gathered to a Cleopatra girdle of turquoise. feminine modes that is charming to see.

Indeed, it is hard for even the natural dowdy to help looking stylish to a certain degree.

Such pretty, saucy pokiness in hats as one sees, such perfectly modelled jackets and such long, graceful, sweeping lines to skirts, with the becoming footing of flounce or garniture to give them that fascinating finish; and, by the way, do you know what

Such pretty, saucy pokiness in hats as one sees, such perfectly modelled jackets and such long, graceful, sweeping lines to skirts, with the becoming footing of flounce or garniture to give them that fascinating finish; and, by the way, do you know what omnous thing this graceful and innocent appearing flounce forstells?

Crinolines and hoopskirts!

Yes, they are surely coming. Indeed, they Yes, they are surely coming. Indeed, they have already become fashionable in a modi-

have already become fashionable in a modified form.

If you observe critically the lower part of the skirt of any of the imported spring costumes you will notice that it stands out stiffly. This effect is brought about by a "band skirt," which is nothing more nor less than a very narrow hoopskirt. Gradually it will grow wider and higher, and one flounce will creep above another, till, presto! we shall be in the toils of the huge crinolines and beruffled skirts of our grandmothers before we know it.

Fashion is without compassion where we women are concerned, and we have nothing to do but to submit with our best grace to whatever she dictates; so learn to love your growing crinoline and be happy.

There is nothing more satisfying to the eye than a beautiful woman beautifully dressed, and when she leans gracefully in



THE MAININE GIRL IN CREAM.

The LEFT GIRL IN CREAM.

The LEFT GIRL IN CREAM.

The PACH OF THE STATE AND THE STATE





THE NERVOUS WOMAN AND THE REPOSE-FUL WOMAN IN A CAR.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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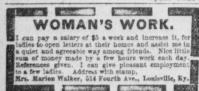
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WHAT SHALL WE READ?

Plea for the Old-Fashioned

Several Good Stories Suggested for the Highlands Girls.

Some Hard Whacks Aimed at the Sentimental School.



daughters were reading. Though the statement that the works of Bertha Clay, or the "Duchess" novels occupy the attention of a large number of our girls could not, we fear, be disputed, yet we question whether so grave or so discouraging a charge could be brought with truth against the girl of today. She is beautiful and clever. Her mind is well poised, and generlly she can talk as accurately about the latest astronomical treatise as about Rudyard Kipling, or the effects of the possible war with Italy. She is, indeed, so bright, so seenly critical, so wide awake to the beautiful, that her nature craves more excitement in her reading than is, perhaps, good for her. Perhaps Ouida or Tolstoi or Zola are ner companions in literature. This love of something spurring or exciting may lead her to acquaint herself with these authors; out we doubt it. We venture to assert that he average American girl, if she belong to he higher, the lower or the intermediate classes, knows the stories of Black, of Kingsley, of Edna Lyall or Rosa Carey, of Mrs. Burnett or Mary Cecil Hay, far better than those of the gifted Frenchman, the talented Englishwoman or the Russian

fanatic. The true student of literature would have is spend but comparatively a short time on the writers of the last part of this 19th

If you were to take up your volume of Macaulay, which, if you have any taste for the clear, the forcible or the scholarly in literature, is one of your much-read books, you would find an essay on Mme D'Arblay. If you read it you would find that

Before Her Marriage

she was Fanny Burney. With what delight would you read of her life, of her publishing a book—"Evelina" before she had hardly passed 20 years, at a time when a woman in literature was so strange a thing that people gazed at her as a marvel. You would learn that at Mrs. Thrale's house admiring friends united with the celebrated Dr. Johnson in paying

with the celebrated Dr. Johnson in paying tribute to the quiet little creature, who, undistinguished by great personal attractions or conversational abilities, had yet a marvellous power of observation, and of putting these observations into delightfully fresh, clear prose.

You would read how "Evelina," which is a wonderful story, romantic enough to suit the most sentimental maiden, yet charmingly and daintily told, became the rage. Unlike many modern books we could mention, whose popularity has been great, it never fades, but has a perennial spontaneity, a naivette, a grace which youth sometimes imparts to what it undertakes.

This charming essay would give you a fine picture of one of the most interesting epochs of English literature. You would enjoy the picture of the tea-dispensing hospitality of the Thrales, the good-humored whimsicality of Dr. Johnson, the sturdiness of the omnipresent Boswell, the blighted life of "Daddy Crisp," and the court itself of George III.

If you grew to love "Evelina," you would naturally endeavor to read Mme, D'Arblay's other works, Her "Cecelia" and "Camiila" are as full of inimitable touches as her first

in read other books — Holoty strain of high do not rise to the lofty strain of arlyle, Emerson or Ruskin. Let them take heir Bunyan (be not so much mistaken as o consider The Pilgrim's Progress" his only work), Defoe, Goldsmith, and, for a dainty, vrical singer. Herrick. These latter will be much interested in the lives of different authors, shown by their letters.

Cowper, Gray, George Eliot have extremely interesting letters which, taken with the diary of Fanny Burney, the lives of Kingsley and our own Louisa Alcott, the essays of Macaulay, would be instructive as well as entertaining. If they be lovers of nature, all the poets. Thoreau and Burroughs, will satisfy them; if they must have historical novels, the prince of historians, Shakespeare, Scott, Bulwer Lytton, Thackeray, and our own Cooper will suit them; if they prefer science, but that as Rudyard, Kipling would say, "that is another story."

EVELINA.

EVELINA.

EVELINA.

Should be a Novel."

Insuea.

For the support of which the state also paid.

Alabama has no home, but pays \$125,000 and pays a home at Little Rock, built by private subscription, supported by State and the State I 5 years.

Mississippi is without a home, but has made liberal provision for her indigent and disabled Confederates.

Missiouri pays no pensions, but a movement is on foot to raise \$100,000 to endow a home without State aid.

Maryland has a home extinct the state of \$100,000 and annually are also paid.

Alabama has no home, but pays \$30,000 a year. Pensions to the amount of \$50000 annually are also paid.

Alabama has no home, but pays \$30,000 a year. Pensions to the amount of \$50000 annually are also paid.

Alabama has no home, but pays \$125,000 and pays are in pensions.

Florida has no home, but pays \$30,000 a year. Pensions to the amount of \$500,000 annually are also paid.

Alabama has no home, but pays \$125,000 and pays are remained to the amount of \$50000 annually are also paid.

Alabama has no home, but pays \$125,000 and pays are remained to pays a pays and pays are also

"One class of novels to be avoided is the riminal story, even if the flavor is smothed by velvets and tapestries, and even if the atmosphere does seem eminently respectable when compared with those undis-guisedly crude. There is, indeed, judging from the public book stalls, a great demand od-besmeared pages.

"There seems to be a strange fascination to many readers in shrinking from the un-invited ghost, and in trembling because of

imagination by this sort of blood-curdling sensation cannot be over-estimated.

"Yet another class of novels, the sickly sentimental, which appeals to another class of readers, are just as harmful in their way as tales of lurid crimes and violent passions. The prince and the peasant class, the unequal marriages, the aristocrat and the plebelan, the conspiracies, the striking situations, the inconsistencies, but, of course, loveliness triumphs over vice—it always does in bookland—and after a good many heartaches and a good deal of vapid sentiment, the villian dies, and the hero, the prince, marries the heroine, the beggar maid.

"Thus class of literature pictures life in its

heartaches and a good deal of vanid sentiment, the villian dies, and the hero, the prince, marries the heroine, the beggar maid.

"This class of literature pictures life in its falsest way, and appeals to the countless multitudes who have most of the drudgery of file, and inevitably tends to disappoint and issatisfaction in their lot, besides demoralizing their task.

"And really there is a great deal of that same principle in novels of a better literary class. The average writer sees through his glass darkly, and we lay down this book feeling that the world has lost its freshness, and is indeed a weary place where strugging mortals meet as chance makes it, where they take up the burden of life with little hove and no profit, that man's humanity is a weak thing and God's mercy a myth. Such a book may suit some morbid mood, but it leaves its trail and bitterness.

"Yet a book with a very apparent moral does not usually charm us. How tiresome think, have aroused considerable interest in the minds of Boston matrons as to what their daughters or their friends' ing.

"The struggling people of bookland, forment by conscience, suffering doubts, so interest in the minds of Boston matrons as to what their daughters or their friends' ing.

"And really there is a great deal of that same principle in novels of a better literary class. The average writer sees through his glass darkly, and we lay down this book feeling that the world has lost its freshness, and is indeed a weary place where struggling mortals meet as chance makes it, where they take up the burden of life with little hove and no profit, that man's humanity is a weak thing and God's mercy a myth. Sow of the best to refer the works of the minds of Boston matrons as to what their daughters or their friends' ing.

"The struggling people of bookland, tormented by conscience, suffering doubts, we think that the works of the possible of the daughters of vivisection and analysis is not the best to read the world have the care the profit of the profit of the profit of

selves it seems a pity to sacrifice literature to the subject. But I am sure the Highland Girls would like something sweeter and more wholesome than these gloomy tragedies that they would find harder to comprehend than a Bach fugue."

MARGARET.

Sorry for the Girl who Has Not Read -What to Read."

"Dickens sometimes does not please. His riews of life are rather below the level of ordinary society, but we are sorry for the girl of 16 who has not read his 'Christmas Carol' and his 'Cricket on the Hearth.' 'Our Mutual Friend,' too, is very pleasant read-

"Thackeray speaks to us from another

Arransa has a hore and a state aid.

Florida has no home, but pays \$30,000 a year to disabled Confederates who have resided in the State 15 years.

Mississippi is without a home, but has made liberal provision for her indigent and disabled Confederates.

Missouri pays no pensions, but a movement is on foot to raise \$100,000 to endow a home without State aid.

Maryland has a home costing \$40,000 near Baltimore, aided by the State to the extent of \$10,000 annually.

Louisiana has a home near New Orleans, and the State grants it \$10,000 a year.

North Carolina not only pays pensions, but has appropriated \$41,000 for a home.

South Carolina pays about \$50,000 in pensions, but has no home.

Texas has a home established by subscription. It costs \$3500 a year, and State aid is expected shortly.

Tannessee has established a home at the

i on. It costs \$3500 a year, and State aid is expected shortly.

Tennessee has established a home at the old home of Andrew Jackson, "The Hermitage," the State having given 475 acres of land and \$10,000 for improvements in 1889. The Legislature which recently adjourned appropriated \$25,000 for a building and \$5000 a year for its support, and in addition \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure annually in pensions, which range from \$2.50 to \$25 per month. It is thought that \$25,000 per year will cover the pension list.

Of all the Southern States Kentucky alone has made no provision for her ex-Confederates.

EMERSON IN CONCORD

The Little Girl at the Old Manse Remembers Him.

Rose Hawthorne's Touching Recollections of the Philosopher.

His Wondrous Smile-His Fading Memory-In His Apple Orchard.



HAVE been asked to give whatever im-pressions I may have received of Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau. certainly cannot call these distinct person-alities to mind too often for my own pleasure; but when my family lived in Concord I was not old enough to do much more than covertly study

them, and on this account I fear that the impressions I would impart can have but In regard to the first flash of individuality from Emerson, one might fancy that the reason he always smiled was in order to distinguish himself from the American eagle,

which he resembled to a remarkable degree.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Go to the cage of eagles in Central Park in New York, and you will find that the hoariest bald-headed monarch there will be the image of Emerson who does not smile. The profound genius of aspect of the eagle, when kept away from the vicinity of the sun, is deeply impressive; so that,

ing.

"Thackeray speaks to us from another level and one nearer us; his 'Vanity Fair' signed and one nearer us; his 'Vanity Fair' signed and one nearer us; his 'Vanity Fair' signed and content of the capture is a book that should be read, and after once reading it it is rather remarkable how man, of the characters you see walking about on the street with you. Thackeray's books will be much and careful study.

"George Eliot's books have been much censured and criticised and we have known of cases where young people were forbided to read them. Hard would it be for any to find a prettier, more pathetic story than 'Silas Marner' or 'Mill on the Floss,' and strange must be the person who can find tham in either book.

"Walter Scott, both in prose and poetry should be read and appreciated. In my case, I confess that until I hab been in the strange must be the person who can find appeals strongly to me. After a trip and the places themselves harmonize perfectly and each picture is a clear before you as if you were really on the waters of the lochs. It is the same will form a good framework and there are rich treasures and much pleasure for a girl life, was to learn before.

"Mrs. Ewing has written some charming stories for children—'Jackanapes,' 'Jan of the Windmill,' 'Daddy Darwin's Dove to Cote,' 'Story of a Short Life,' etc. These stories are simply delightful, and grown up people after reading them are almost inclined to envy the children in their possession of such an authoress.

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or twice, and lectured again. Pale, thin quaint, but half armed with breath, sight, or memory, as he was, we were yet permitted to gaze upon that face which was now all celestial in expression, though in the act of perishing; and to witness the effort of a brave man to recall from the past his eloquent magnetism, and ever victorious stroke for wisdom. To hear such a soul upon the threshold of the next world enunciating with faithful precision his sentences of belief in the future of the Republic, and at the crucial moment standing before us arrayed in all the majesty of his earthly prime, was to wonder at the goodness of God to commou mortals and at his gifts to the leaders of them.

The infirm Emerson stood one day at the window in a relative's house, staring out. He stood there so long that the question was lovingly put to him, "What are you looking at?" He answered, "I am looking for Ralph Waldo Emerson!"

In this way, with all his former force, he acknowledged contempt for his mortal life, so nearly bereft of cunning. The same stocism of frankness and subtle turn of proud wit were shown when Socrates, defeated by fools, and sinking to the depths of death with his weight of poison, remarked, smiling: "Alcibiades, we owe a cock to Esculapius!"

Emerson's torture under the consciousness of his falling equipment must have been

hearts into his house with a graciousness which painted his features with a refulgent beauty. I have seen him fetch and pour amber wine for wayfarers as though Ulysses had arrived with news of courage. I have seen every atom of his face turn to the gentleness of calla lilies as he has mentioned the name of a woman—"Queenie"—his wife. I have seen the grave of this hero covered with lowly mosses which are commonly trodden by the feet of men; but on his grave they joined together to make a pall more splendid than velvet and silver.

When Emerson died I burst into tears, for every breath he drew blessed the world he



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had not yet left. Then my next thought was that he lived in his children. A purer, braver, finer family was never given by a man to his fellow beings. They have cheered, amused, elevated and guided all who have lived about them.—[Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

BEGGED GRANT NOT TO DRINK

And Threatened to Break Friendship-Remarkable Letter Which Gen. Rawlins Wrote "Before Vicksburg." Before John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., at

Minneapolis last week, speaking of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rawlins, said Judge Shaw, as reported by the Globe-Democrat: "It is undoubtedly true that at one time, and at a very critical period, there was a lurking demon of temptation and awakened appetite haunting this great man, which

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

A Wonderful Work of Engineering, the History of Which is Forgotten.

[Eugene Lawrence, in May Harper's.] As the seat of an extensive commerce and nternal trade. Roman London was as em- of its time, they were enabled to do what nent in antiquity as it is today. Its monuments, the memorials of its greatness, prove its prominence. One of these, if it is Roman work, which is uncertain, is the embankment of the river Thames. This immense work is quite unequalled by any of the labors of the modern English engineers. For 37 miles along the course of the stream lofty mounds confine the river within fixed bounds, and offer a secure path to the navigator. On each side the country spreads out far below the embankment, and more than once the waters have broken through, overspread the lowlands and left desolation around them.

The English had neglected to repair and strengthen the banks of the river, and were indebted to the skill of a dutch engineer for the restoration of the Roman work. "The Thames from Richmond," says Mr. Smiles, "is an artificial river," How many years of ceaseless toil, of acute engineering skill and vast expense were employed on this unequalled work no history relates, no record even suggests.

Some authorities attribute the embank.

this unequalied work no history relates, no record even suggests.

Some authorities attribute the embankment to the Belgic traders, before the Roman invasion; others, even to the monks of the middle ages. But there is good reason to suppose that the true authors of the chief improvements on the Thames were the Romans.

the middle ages. But there is good reason to suppose that the true authors of the chief improvements on the Thames were the Romans.

Similar works on almost an equal scale exist in other parts of England, and we have the complaint of the subject Britons that they were worn out and consumed in fens. Not that the hapless natives were ever treated by their Roman taskmasters as harshly as were the savages of Hayti and Cuba by the Spanish discoverers. But they have outlived their conquerors.

Before these embankments were made, the country below London was an imense fen, or marsh, over which the died flower only a collection of rude houses seated on the rising ground above the river. It was already a seat of considerable trade even before the Roman conquest.

But the genius and skill of the Roman engineers, if the Romans built the embankment the Thames was confined within bounds; many acres of land were added to the agricultural domain, while along the fine highway of the river a ceaseless procession of vessels of every size and form moved usually by cars, and distinguished by their sharp beaks of iron, and their crews are manufactures, with the wines of the Loire and the Garonne, the Seine and the Rhine. Some were wars ships, moved usually by cars, and distinguished by their sharp beaks of iron, and their crews are manufactures, with the wines of the Loire and the Garonne, the seine and the Rhine. Some were wars ships, moved usually by cars, and distinguished by their sharp beaks of iron, and their crews are manufactures, with the wines of the loire and the Rhine. Some were huge merchant vessels, propelled by oars manufactures, with the wines of the loire and the Rhine. Some were huge merchant vessels, propelled by oars manufactures, with the wines of the wines and sail, laden with rich cargoes of Eastern and sail, laden with rich cargoes of Eastern and sail, laden with rich cargoes of the sate of the sail and the Rhine. Some were huge merchant vessels, propelled by oars, and the very last of the sail and the Rhine

HOWARD'S LETTER.

He is Interested in the Elec tion of a Bishop,

And So Indulges in Reminiscences and Some Theological Arguments.

He Likes Phillips Brooks for His Sound Common Sense.

New York, May 2 .- New York is heartily glad that the Episcopalians of Massachusetts have elected Phillips Brooks bishop. They are particularly glad because they feared an effort to seduce Henry Y. Satter-lee, the esteemed rector of Calvary church in this city, would be made by the Old Bay State, as already Michigan and Ohio had endeavored to get him from a field of labor in which he is doing an immensity of good. As a rule the Brookses of life are not selected as bishops.

Now as to Bishop Brooks.

He is widely known away from Massachu-setts as an orator, as an independent thinker, and as a kind-hearted man; and it is a ques-tion in many minds as to how he will conform himself to the rigid highway over which the bishop's car must of necessity run. Some writer speaks of the added responsibilities of the bishop. I don't see it in that light at all. As a preacher going before the community twice a week, with ideas, with teachings born of observation, and with practical suggestions, Mr. Brooks

Head and Shoulders Above His Fel-

His duties as bishop, I believe, compel him to travel around the diocese, preaching in one church in the morning, another in the afternoon and so on, and necessarily what he has to say to one flock will be just as appropriate to the other, so I think he will be

and at a very critical period, there was a lurking demon of temptation and awakened appetite hautiting this great man, which came very near getting him into its toils. The temptation, the combined struggle of the two friends arainst it, the final grapple, and the triumplant outcome form a hither on unsublished episode in the history of the two friends arainst it, the final grapple, and the triumplant outcome form a hither on unsublished episode in the history of the companies o

post, it is his duty to arouse him; and if one sees that which leads him to fear the general commanding a great army is being reduced to that step which he knows will bring disgrace upon that general and defeat to his command, if he fails to sound the proper note of warning, the wives and children of those brave men whose lives he permits to remain thus in peril will accuse him while he lives and stand swift witnesses of wrath against him in the day when all shall be tried.

If my suspicions are unfounded let my friendship for you and my zeal for my country be my excuse for this letter; and if they are correctly founded, and you determine not to heed the admonition and prayers of this hasty note by immediately ceasing to touch a single drop of any kind of liquor, no matter by whom asked, or under what circumstances, let my immediate relief from duty in this department be the result. I am, general, your friend.

Upon this letter, in the handwriting of Rawlins, was the following endorsement:

"This is an exact copy of a letter given to the person to whom it is addressed, at its date, about four miles from our headquarters in the rear of Vicksburg. Its admonitions were heeded, and all went well."

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

set for him regularly and performed by him faithfully. In his efforts to aid the weak, to restore the fallen, to enlarge the field of the small he is as systematic as any of our busiest merchants. When A. T. Stewart and Judge Hilton controlled the wide horizoned affairs of the greatest establishment they did, not because they were brains per-sonified, not because they were sagacious. not because they were industrious alone

We are heartily glad that Satterlee remains here, and hope that the congratulations and felicitations which the Episcopalians of Massachusetts receive for their election of so good and great a man as Phillips Brooks will not have been mis-given, but will be shown to have been born

appropriated \$25,000 for a building and the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stiletto the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stone that the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stone the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stone the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stone the stone that the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stone the stone that the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stone the stone that the special the stone that the avenger's stiletto. The harm done the stone the stone that the special the stone that the stone that the stone the stone that the special that the stone the stone that the stone the stone that the stone that the stone that the stone the stone that the stone that the stone that the stone the stone that the stone that the stone the stone that the

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THE GREATEST OF ALL WAR PAINTINGS. This celebrated War Painting, called "Grant and His Generals," now reproduced in oil colors on canvas, was painted in 1865, just at the close of the war, by a celebrated artist, who took the portraits from life, and which picture was sold for

twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars. In the group of officers that comprise this grand picture are the well-known figures of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Schofield, Howard, Meade, Thomas, Hancock, Harrison, Garfield, Burnside, Warren, Butler, Granger, Sigel, Custer, Kilpatrick, Wilson, Kearny, McPherson, Lew Wallace, Fairchild, Ord, Blair, Slocum and Hooker, Generals of the Union Army, all of whom had, even at that time, distinguished themselves in battle, characters that will live in the memory of those who served with them, and of their children long after the old veteran has passed away.

These Generals, as they appear in this painting, are artistically mounted on the backs of horses as actually ridden by them during their campaigns.

Three Presidents of the United State appear in this group, viz., Grant, Garfield and Harrison, elected since the painting of the picture, also a number of others who have been mentioned for that high position. There are also seen here the faces of the three Generals, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan-the only ones who received from the United States Government he high rank of General, which rank became extinct at the death of Sheridan.

This picture does not include by any means all those who distinguished themselves in the Civil War. It would be impossible for one piece of canvas to do so; but it does give those who reached the front rank in their profession, with a number of their

ablest Lieutenants. This grand picture, IN OIL COLORS ON CANVAS (size, 24x36 inches), will be mailed to any address throughout the United States, together with the Weekly Globe, one year, for \$1.40. Heretofore the price has been FIVE DOLLARS. The families of Union and Confederate soldiers can procure no more pleasing or inexpensive memorial of the Civil War. Mailed, with Weekly

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A Wretch.

[Pittsburg Bulletin.]
Wife (reflectively)—I do wonder why men Husband-Because of the intense activity

Wife-And why is it women have no whiskers?

Husband-Because of the intense activity rect me to work for you in advance? of their chins.

The Pleasures of Friendship. [Life.] "So the marquis gave you those flowers."

life without me meant nothing."

"Yes; and oh, Maud, he actually said that "Yes, dear; everybody says you are his

A Strong-Minded View. [New York Weekly.] Mr. Meeke-The paper says the judge re-

Labortand Capital.

Tramp-Can you give me work? Materfamilias-Yes. I pay a dollar a day.

Tramp-All right; hand it over. Materiamilias-Ah, I never pay in ad-

until the next day.

served his decision. I don't see why it is judges invariably put off deciding a point

Mrs. M.—Huh! Judges have sense enough to want to consult their wives.